



**BIRDS OF THE CYPRESS HILLS  
AND  
FLOTTEN LAKE REGIONS,  
SASKATCHEWAN**



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**BIRDS OF THE CYPRESS HILLS AND  
FLOTTEN LAKE REGIONS,  
SASKATCHEWAN**

BY  
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## CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction .....	1
Cypress Hills region .....	1
Physical features, vegetation, and bird habitats .....	1
Bird fauna .....	2
Previous work .....	2
Flatten Lake region .....	9
Itinerary .....	12
Acknowledgments .....	13
Systematic list .....	13
Literature cited .....	24

## Illustrations

Plate I. Lodgepole pine forest, Cypress Hills, Saskatchewan .....	2
II. Baldern poplar reaches excellent individual development in upper Fairwell Creek .....	3
III. Crane Lake on June 15, 1943 .....	6
IV. Exposed sandstone near top of Old Man On His Back Plateau, habitat of the rock wren. Dark areas are creeping juniper, July 8, 1943 .....	7
Figure 1. Map of the Cypress Hills region .....	iv
2. Map of Flatten Lake region .....	10

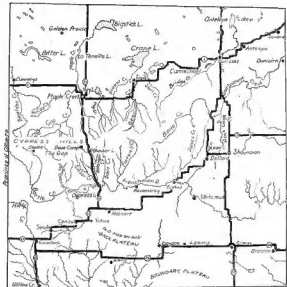


FIGURE 1. Map of the Cypress Hills region.

## BIRDS OF THE CYPRESS HILLS AND FLOTTEN LAKE REGIONS, SASKATCHEWAN

### INTRODUCTION

#### CYPRESS HILLS REGION

For present purposes the Cypress Hills region is defined as that part of Saskatchewan between longitudes 108 and 110 degrees west and latitudes 49 degrees and 50°20' north. It lies immediately north of the International Boundary and east of the Alberta boundary.

*Physical Features, Vegetation, and Bird Habitats.* The flat-topped, much-dissected Cypress Hills plateau is the most prominent physical feature of the region. Trending east-west, its length is approximately 100 miles, about 35 miles of which extend west into Alberta. In breadth, it varies between perhaps 15 and 20 miles at the base. Although highest at its west end in Alberta, in Saskatchewan altitudes of at least 4,500 feet above sea-level are reached in the western part, contrasting with 2,507 feet at Maple Creek and 2,326 at Bigstick Lake on the plains below. This plateau is a part of the Continental Divide with streams from its south side contributing to the Missouri drainage system and those from the north slopes flowing toward South Saskatchewan River. However, most of the north-flowing streams are local, feeding non-permanent alkaline lakes on the plains.

The higher parts of the Cypress Hills are in marked contrast to the semi-arid, rolling, treeless plains characteristic of most of the region. Particularly on the higher west end and the upper north slopes of the plateau, good stands of coniferous forest occur. Aspen forest is extensive at higher to middle altitudes, and tongues of woodland and shrubbery follow the numerous streams and coulee bottoms down to, and often well onto, the plains. Of particular interest to the zoölogist is the relatively cool coniferous forest of the high plateau, which is surrounded by semi-arid plains and thus is isolated from similar habitat in the Rocky Mountains and their outliers in Montana.

The highest parts of Cypress Hills plateau appear to be unglaciated, but that any resulting refugium was of small extent is indicated by the presence of moraines in the broad but not deep valley, known locally as The Gap, which crosses the plateau at the west end of the centre block of hills. For a recent account of the geology of the region the reader is referred to Furnival (1946).

Coniferous forest consists of lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) and white spruce (*Picea glauca*). It is confined to higher altitudes on the Cypress Hills plateau. Although white spruce is probably the climax forest, it is now, owing to forest fires and timber cutting in the past, much less extensive than is lodgepole pine.

Lodgepole pine forest as represented in the Cypress Hills Provincial Park is of various ages, due to fires and cutting. The writer was informed that in 1885 much of the forest in that area was destroyed by fire. Today

forests of this conifer are from 30 to 50 feet in height there. The under-story is relatively light and easy to travel through, although the straight, slender trees permit considerable penetration of sunlight. Willow (*Salix*) in individuals or isolated clumps grows commonly under this lodgepole pine forest. Twin-flower (*Linnæa borealis*) and hunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*) carpet the ground and bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) is common. Where the canopy is very sparse, in forest openings or forest edge, purple virgin's bower (*Clematis columbiana*), cream-coloured vetchling (*Lathyrus ochroleucus*), Canadian anemone (*Anemone canadensis*), cranesbill (*Geranium richardsonii*), low-bush cranberry (*Viburnum edule*), cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*), and low buffalo berry (*Shepherdia canadensis*) are not uncommon.

PLATE I



Lodgepole pine forest, Cypress Hills, Saskatchewan. June 15, 1945.

(Negative No.-8-2, 1948)

Numerically, birds are not very common in this forest, but species inhabiting it include the arctic three-toed woodpecker, red-breasted nuthatch, Audubon warbler, pine siskin, red crossbill, pink-sided junco, western robin, eastern sharp-shinned hawk, Arctic horned owl, northern hairy woodpecker, western crow, long-tailed chickadee, cedar waxwing, and western chipping sparrow.

Considerable areas of very immature lodgepole pine reaching heights of 20 to 25 feet and with trunk diameters averaging 6 inches cover more recent burns. These young trees are so densely crowded that almost no other plants grow under them. There is a very sparse bird population, made up mainly of the western robin, Audubon warbler, and pink-sided junco.

While spruce was not found in any extensive stands, but it was the dominant tree in the ravines at higher altitudes. Thus, it is difficult to compare this habitat with the vastly more extensive lodgepole pine forest.



However, almost all the birds occurring in the latter were present also in white spruce. It might be significant to note that of the four bird nests located in coniferous trees (western robin, 1; cedar waxwing, 1; and western chipping sparrow, 2) all were in white spruce rather than in the numerically superior lodgepole pine.

Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) in almost pure stands covers very large areas at higher altitudes in the Cypress Hills. In sometimes extensive, otherwise treeless areas at highest altitudes, exposed to sun and wind, 'islands' of pure dense aspen of varying, but usually small, extent are numerous. The individual trees are squat and stunted and are so densely crowded that little sunlight gets through the canopy formed by their tops and there is little understory. The Rocky Mountain orange-crowned warbler is common in this habitat, and the Wright flycatcher and western robin are regular but much less common, as also is the pink-sided junco.

PLATE II



Balsam poplar reaches excellent individual development in upper Fairwell Creek.

July 12, 1948.

(Negative No. 10-4, 1948)

Aspen occupies also a usually broad belt that in width extends from the coniferous forest down to middle and lower altitudes where, often associated with hawthorn (*Crataegus*), it gives way abruptly to grassland. The individual trees of this aspen belt are of good stature, particularly on the north slopes. Birds commonly using this habitat are grey ruffed grouse (introduced), Wright flycatcher, red-eyed vireo, Rocky Mountain orange-crowned warbler, and oven-bird.

Balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), and cottonwood (*Populus* sp.), are conspicuous trees of the coulees and the flood-plains of streams, particularly at middle and lower altitudes where they rise usually well above a more or less dense tangle of tall shrubbery. Excellent individual development of balsam poplar was noted in the coulee of

upper Fairwell Creek where this tree sometimes reaches a height of 65 feet. The great blue heron, Swainson's hawk, Arctic horned owl, eastern sparrow hawk, western house wren, northern hairy woodpecker, and hybrid flicker use these trees for nesting, and a number of other species forage in their branches.

Tall shrubbery is often dense and is locally quite extensive. Willows (*Salix*) are the commonest components of the tall shrubbery, but more or less common also and frequently associated with willows on drier ground are Saskatoon (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), pin-cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*), choke-cherry (*Prunus virginiana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus*), red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), buck-thorn (*Rhamnus*), and thorny buffalo-berry (*Shepherdia argentea*).

Willow shrubbery covers the bottoms of low wet depressions in the Cypress Hills. The margins of streams at high altitudes and their flood-plains further down support dense tangles of tall mixed shrubbery, which covers much of the coulee bottoms and thus often extends in narrow tongues out onto the plains. Scattered individuals or small groups of box elder and balsam poplar rise conspicuously above this shrubbery, and rosebush patches, often extensive, flank it at the outer edges.

Birds of the tall shrubbery are Wright and least flycatchers, American magpie, western catbird, western brown thrasher, western robin, willow thrush, white-rumped shrike, eastern yellow warbler, northern Macgillivray warbler, long-tailed chat, Brewer blackbird, Arctic towhee, Oregon white-crowned sparrow, and Dakota song sparrow. House wrens, using the large trees for nesting, forage abundantly in the tall shrubbery. The Wright flycatcher, northern Macgillivray warbler, and Oregon white-crowned sparrow prefer the tall shrubbery of the higher altitudes, but the other species are more abundant in this habitat at middle and lower altitudes.

Large areas on top of the plateau are treeless. Shrubby cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*) replaces as a dominant the sagebrush (*Artemisia*) of the treeless plains below, but imparts a similar aspect. Grasses and sedges are important cover. Other conspicuous plants in June are larkspur (*Delphinium bicolor*), golden bean (*Thermopsis rhombifolia*), ragwort (*Senecio*), dandelion (*Taraxacum*), blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium*), buttercup (*Ranunculus*), Indian paint brush (*Castilleja rhinifolia*), and field mouse-ear (*Cerastium arvense*). Common birds of the treeless areas on the high plateau are Nevada savannah sparrow, western vesper sparrow, sharp-tailed grouse (near aspen or willow edges), upland plover, Sprague pipit, and western meadowlark. Conspicuously scarce (although occurring rarely) compared with their abundant numbers in grassland on the plains below are horned larks, longspurs, and the lark bunting.

The only woodland lakes observed were the small artificial ones, Loch Lomond and Loch Levin, in Cypress Hills Provincial Park. They differ from the plains lakes in being bordered by coniferous trees and tall shrubbery and in being of 'sweet' water. The belted kingfisher fished these lakes; a baldpate nested in nearby forest and visited them to feed and preen. A few mallards, great blue herons, California and ring-billed gulls, and black terns were irregular visitors. The spotted sandpiper was regularly observed and probably bred on the shores. Bird populations were much smaller than on any lake of comparable size visited on the plains.

Streams in the large plateau are most serene, often with dense shrubbery at their margins. Beaver if not dams are frequent and the thus ponded water and its emergent and aquatic vegetation attracts a few aquatic water owl insects, including some of which have been caught. For example, *Chironomus* sp. are common in the water, but the *Chironomus* *concolor* is especially common. It is not at all surprising to find a few other and potential predators represented along the stream at lower levels. The *Ameletus* stream beds flow and carry on the margins of the stream and the great base area water flows at the beaver dams. Some scattered sandpiper and other, and many other species visit the stream for drinking, bathing, and for the insects the water attracts.

The vast, rolling, semi-arid, treeless, short-grass plains occupy by far the greatest part of the region. The grass cover is usually sparse and short, partly, at least, on certain regions where the soil is black, and on the tops of the low rolling hills which are the typical features of the country. Greater cover is on higher sagebrush knolls and on the crests of low ridges and hills. The soil is black, but not very high, and the vegetation grows best along the upper slopes of the ridges. In the section on the surface of the soil the development and extent of the region is not very pronounced. Other xerophytic plants such as the prickly pear cactus (*Cylindropuntia polyacantha*) and yucca flowers, cactus (*Yucca brevifolia*) are present in the region.

The characteristic kinds of the shortgrass prairie are the north-facing long and the south-facing short and McCowan's aggregate. Where the grass is somewhat denser, a white oak is to be found, and the black-barked sagebrush is to be seen sporadically. White-oak stands are common and scattered throughout are found. Locally a few white poplars grow as at the north base of El Yunque II, as persons familiar with the development of tall grasses, thus fitting the habitat requirements of the bobcat.

Patterns of land use and cover are more homogeneous throughout the wetland and estuary (El Estero) site as compared to the mangrove wetland. Where there are no the vicinity of water the wetland is primarily yellow-throat is usually common, with low densities on the same as favored also by the ring-billed gull and the Brewer's sparrow. Singled differences are also observed in the latter and for the gull and sparrows both land and cover although the latter bird is not known to inhabit the mangrove north of Coon's M. (a)

The lakes and sloughs of the short grass plains when present are inadequate provision over wet breeding grounds for waterfowl. The plain lakes cannot be individually described here but some of them have a number of features in common. Most are shallow and most are subject to being fed occasionally by streams that originate in the lake's hills. These water holes differ from those of mountain lakes in that they are seldom large or too exposed and present an extremely dry, sandy bottom and about their margins and shorelines there is a low growth of sedge, grass, and shrubs. There is more or less emergent vegetation of such grasses as *Scirpus Typha* and *Sagittaria* and such sedges as *Potamogeton* and *Myriophyllum*. This cover and food requirements of the many breeding species of waterfowl are available.

Crane and Bigstick Lakes, on the plains north of Cypress Hills, were of considerable extent before the drought of the 1890s. Van Dine (one of waterfowl, shorebirds, gulls and terns were found breeding there in 1905 and 1906 by Bent (1907), who described these areas as ornithologically the "crucial gateway to the whole region". But these areas dried up during the drought of the 1890s and have ceased to be the ornithological wonders they once were. As far back as 1922 Hayes L. J. recorded on October 7. Mts. with reference to Bigstick Lake that "the dam .8 miles north of Maple Creek, on the creek itself, is diverting water westward and keeping it from the lake. The wild geese come to water at a spring on S. 12 showing that the waters of the lake are too strong for them. Cattle will not drink the water now unless sorely pressed. The old water-trail to the lake has returned to grassy prairie and their lodge has been sold since the lake began to recede and the suckers and once run the creek in spring have disappeared."

PLATE III

1



Crane Lake on June 15, 1948.

Negative No. 4-4, 1948

On June 15, 1948 in spite of the unusually favourable water conditions that prevailed generally over the prairie last spring, we found most of the bed of what formerly was Crane Lake quite dry with a saline water covering an area perhaps 600 yards long and 200 yards in breadth. It seemed probable that this shallow water would disappear before mid-summer. Fifty-eight ducks of six species were observed and on the margins of the sea on water where a sparse *Juncus-Scirpus* vegetation existed shore birds counted were: 14 American goldeneyes, 12 Wilson's mallards, 3 marbled godwits, 4 westerns, willets, and 3 belted piping plovers. Large areas of the lake bed were barren of vegetation or had sparse grass cover and there desert horned larks were numerous apparently breeding. A few Baird sparrows were found in the grassiest parts of the old lake bed.

Bigstick Lake, although drained, also was only a small fraction of its former size when visited on June 7, 1948. However, approximately 850 ducks after spring were counted and, except one number of duck dead geese were noted.

Cypress Lake, perhaps 8 miles long near the confluence of the Canadian River at the south base of the Cypress Hills, now an important P. F. R. A. irrigation project, is the largest lake in the region. This and the irrigation reservoirs at Papait, Easter, Maple Creek, and Tongue Lake, as well as the numerous sloughs, are reported breeding areas for greases, ducks, Basin Canada geese, gulls, terns, shorebirds, giant red-wing, and various lesser-backed birds.

PLATE IV



Exposed as shown near top of Old Man on the Black Plateau, south of the river, when dark areas are sweeping juniper. July 8, 1948.

(Negative No. 10 L, 5048)

Rocky outcrops are not extensive in the region. Considerable rock outcropping occurs on the south slopes of the Cypress Hills, but almost none was noted on the north slopes. On the west or a small section of the higher parts of Old Man on the Black Plateau, south of Cypress Hills, there is a moderate outcropping with sweeping juniper and pines harmonized at a certain distance, covering the exposed sandstone. A lateral face used by the rock wren. The same fallow, foreign, and night-egg, and the same use the rocky ledges of the hillsides for nesting in the Eastern area.

Many banks suitable for the nesting requirements of the red-winged blackbird and the bank swallow have been carved by the rivers and streams of the plains, but in the rocky mountains of the higher parts of the Cypress Hills such habitat is naturally scarce.

Marshes, considered to be a rich and suitable habitat in the region, although settlement is sparse. In the wooded parts of the Cypress Hills he has

cut down trees on the plains he has added them. The latest counts about dwellings in the wooded areas show larger populations than the timbered forests that surround them. Plantations of the same amount which have an average of 100 trees per acre are in Arkansas, Kentucky, eastern Texas and elsewhere. The larger western ranches have a house with a planting of timber and the American tendency to nest in our different houses is strong. Agriculture, though, attracts the birds, also, for the corn harvest and the remaining grain crops attract a host of others. Irrigation systems, too, attract birds and a different sort of water and timber birds. Humming birds attract hairy woodpeckers, house sparrows, European starlings, even the American crow and pigeon and quail. I have just been looking over the New York birds with some care.

**The Bird Fauna.** The actual variations in the region and the consequent local variations are mainly accounted for by a variety of ecological circumstances and a consequent variety in the large influence of these circumstances.

Birds found in the adjacent young arid plains, mostly beyond parts of the Cypress Hills are of particular interest. The affinities of such species as *Winged Gull* at the Rocky Mountain range or *W. Gull* under Oregon with *W. Gull* sp. in the arid. A *W. Gull* sp. in the pinkish desert zone are within the Rocky Mountains. The western *W. Gull* sp. is the western *W. Gull* sp. The *W. Gull* sp. is not known even to have occurred naturally but recently has been seen, a few miles from the Canadian prairie, spring grass. *H. Gull* sp. is common and not quite a *W. Gull* sp. in the range of forests of central and north Saskatchewan where they are not known to occur.

**Pronghorn Hawk.** In 1894 (from June 8 to 30) J. H. Macdonald (1894) and William Macdonald (1894) started a hawk at Cape Lake taking a few specimens which are now in the National Museum of Canada. In this period some work was done along with the hawk at the eastern end of the Cape Lake. Again in 1895 Macdonald (1895) travelling in the same area took a few specimens of Cape Lake on June 29 and 30 and a few days after the hawk at Cape Lake. The important ornithological results of these trips are published in Macdonald's Catalogue of Canadian Birds (1900-04).

In 1906 A. C. Hart (1907 and 1908) and Rev. Herbert K. Hart and Charles Hart spent the May and part of June of the same year at Cape Lake. Hart returned to Cape Lake on June 5, 1907 accompanied by Louis R. Hart. Later Jonathan Dwight Jr. joined the party. These eminent ornithologists collected with the same success and found birds mostly at Cape Lake. Hart's report on the birds of the Cape Lake and the plateau. Good collections of specimens were made.

In 1908 Frank M. Chapman (1908) and Louis A. Fuertes went for just 3 weeks of June at Cape Lake and Big Horn Lake. Chapman collected material for a *W. Gull* sp. in western grasses for the American Museum of Natural History.

H. H. Mitchell (1919-1923 and 1924) of the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum conducted very productive investigations both in the wooded portion and on the plains to the south in the spring of 1919 and 1921. He added several species to the Saskatchewan list.

Fred G. Band, Director of the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum, collected birds in Cypress Hills Provincial Park at Ravensburg and at Eastend, from late May to mid-June 1934. He kindly furnishes the writer with a list of specimens taken which has been useful in the present connection.

P. A. Taverner and Hovey lived between August 8 and 11, 1920, visited largely Bittern, Egret, Crane and Gull lakes. Taverner made a few notes and took several specimens that have been used in the preparation of the present report.

In 1921 P. A. Taverner and Herbert M. Lang investigated for the National Museum of Canada the birds in the Cypress Lake and Eastend areas. Their field notes, mostly unpublished, and specimens have been used freely in the preparation of the present report.

Hovey has, assisted by Herbert Babin, made observations on a series of swamps in the Cypress Hills region in the period October 3 to 10, 1922. The specimens are in Mr. Hovey's private collection.

In 1926 C. H. Young, of the National Museum of Canada, collected a small number of birds in addition to his main studies of the mammals in the Cypress Hills and at Maple Creek. His bird notes are fragmentary but have been helpful in checking on specimens in the region.

J. Dewar, Superintendent of the Wildlife Service, has frequently visited the region in the course of his duties. He has constantly contributed to the ornithology of the region in several published articles.

Lawrence B. Potter resided for 40 years previous to his death on November 3, 1943, on his stock ranch near Eastend. He was a discerning naturalist well-informed and resourceful in his dealings in local birds. Not a trace of an unimpaired interest in his observations. Other residents and naturalists such as Charles F. Holmes, Joseph Payne, and S. A. Munn have made important contributions to the ornithology of the region.

The geology of the Alberta part of the Cypress Hills was outlined in 1945 by A. I. Rams, and Howard C. Greene in the period June 29 to July 14. The results of these work were published by Rams (1948).

M. Y. Walcott (1946) made observations on the birds of the region, subsidiary to his geological investigations in the summers of 1923 to 1926 inclusive.

Ernest M. Mowat spent the period August 21 to September 21, 1959, in the Cypress Hills region. The results of his studies have not been published.

#### FLOTTEN LAKE REGION

Flotten Lake, in central western Saskatchewan, is at latitude approximately latitude 54° 37' north longitude 108° 29' west. This area lies within the mixed grass section of the Rural Forest Region as defined by Hansen (1937). The region is a vast level and is gently undulating to level. The soils being a well-developed brown loess. Lakes and streams of various sizes are numerous. The vegetation of this region is aspen grove for the south to mixed conifer forest farther north. The colonial nature of this is further emphasized by the effect of the fire to numerous forest fires. Aspen, white birch, white spruce, balsam poplar, and balsam fir are characteristically mixed in varying proportions.







Flatten Waterfen, Cragg, Mastus, Karndell, Matheson, Petralagan, and Meadow Lakes are the largest of the marsh lakes in the area investigated.

Flatten Lake is about 6 miles long with a maximum breadth of somewhere more than 2 miles. Its northern end approaches about 47 miles north of latitude of Mount Algonquin Lake. It is generally very shallow, and is not completely covered by a narrow gently sloping sand bar, the width varies between 2 and 30 feet in width. Low sandy banks 1 to 10 feet high, rarely eroded by high water, abruptly divide the upper beach from the grass-covered forest which reaches to the edge of the banks. There are three islands in this lake. The largest, known as Big Island, has an area of perhaps 15 acres and a length of about 85 feet and is well forested with many conifers. Little Island also is well wooded and has an area of about 5 acres. Both islands are more than 6 to 20 feet rock free supports that by tanglers of gooseberry and raspberry among with the common fern are water-washed so that waterfowl, California and ring-billed gulls and water plovers frequent the shores of this small island and the spotted sandpiper feed there.

Although the shores of Flatten Lake are mostly sand beach, almost bare, with little vegetation, stands of tall grass-like vegetation occur in a few places. Some are quite large, extending 100 yards or more out into the shallow water. Cat-tail (*Typha*) occurs in the few protected bays. The emergent vegetation provides cover for the nesting requirements of Herring and western grebes, ducks, sem. rails, black terns, and common loons, such species as jaegers (*Pelecanus*) and waterfowl (*Mareca*) are abundant in this lake.

Between Flatten and Meadow Lake there are many farms. The clearings, bushings, and crops attract a number of species that were not observed in the most of country north of Edmonton, e.g. King's sparrow, water thrush, slate-colored junco, dove, purple martin, western meadowlark, white-throated Brewer blackbird, and pale goldfinch. Additional fly-catching species were much commoner in the settled country.

## ITINERARY

During the summer of 1948 a field party of the National Museum of Canada, composed of Messrs. S. D. MacDonald, Roger O. Starfield, B. C. W. Hume and myself (July 29) and the writer, visited the field and made a faunistic study of the northwestern and central western Saskatchewan. In the period June 4 to July 14, 1948, work was carried on in Cypress Hills Provincial Park. A field emphasis was placed on the wooded areas of the Cypress Hills. Intensive work was done also on the flats north to Bigstick and Cragg Lakes and south to the International Boundary. Research was then moved north to Flatten Lake in central western Saskatchewan and in the period July 21 to September 6, work was carried on in the area surrounding Flatten Lake and south to Meadow Lake. Specimens of the vertebrate faunas collected numbered 1078, which are preserved in the study collection of the National Museum of Canada. The ornithological results of this expedition are the subject of the present paper.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

For the loan of specimens useful in taxonomic studies thanks are due Dr. J. A. W. Allen and Dr. Herbert Friedmann for specimens from the United States National Museum, Mr. L. L. Snyder and the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Dr. Joseph Van Tyne and the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, and Mr. Hayes Lloyd for specimens from his private collection.

The writer is grateful also to Mr. Fred C. Bawl, Director, Saskatchewan Provincial Museum who kindly furnished lists of species recorded by him at Corum, south of the Flotten Lake region, and in the Cypress Hills region. Messrs. Robert P. Allen, National Audubon Society, and Robert H. Smith, Flyway Biologist, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who from March, May 13 to July 6, 1947 observed birds at Flotten Lake and region, and made these spring notes and also Mr. L. J. Paventer, Saskatchewan Game Commissioner who furnished information with reference to the introduction of the ruffed grouse into the Cypress Hills, and Mr. W. K. W. Baudwin, Naturalist, Herbarium, who identified a number of plants collected by the expedition.

## SYSTEMATIC LIST

In the following list all species for which no authority is indicated were obtained in 1948 by the National Museum's 1948 Saskatchewan expedition. A number in parentheses following a date is the number of individuals observed on that date.

Common Loon. *Gavia immer* Linnaeus

*Cypress Hills Region.* Perhaps a commoner migrant than previously reported but not known to breed. Taverner (MS.) secured one in Cypress Lake on May 29, 1921, and also at hereafter. Austin W. Cameron (MS.) secured a single bird also in Cypress Lake on July 28, 1946. The late J. B. Potter (in litt.) observed one near Easter on May 10, 1938.

Cypress Hills adults are usually referable to glaucosa, but no specimens were taken.

*Flotten Lake Region.* In 1948 a common breeder noted on both large and small lakes. At Flotten Lake four pairs of adults were regularly observed and downy young were noted. Observed also at Meadow Lake, Muddy Lakes, Waterhen Lake, and Jennette Lake.

Hollboell Grebe. *Columba griseus hollboellii* (Reinhardt)

*Flotten Lake Region.* Common breeder on Flotten, Jennette, and Waterhen Lakes. At Flotten Lake it was partial to the south-east part of the lake where a small stand of cattails (*Scirpus*) was present, and here 60 adults and young were counted on August 7.

Robert P. Allen (MS.) noted, "Several pairs displaying May 13-May 20, other pairs displayed and in all there were some 15 nests most of which had eggs by June 13."

Specimens: National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake: 2 ad. ♂, 1 juv. ♀, 1 downy, July 23 to Aug. 28, 1948

**Horned Grebe, *Colymbus auritus* Linnaeus**

**Cypress Hills Region** Observed by the writer only once, an adult at Maple Creek dam on June 24. Bent (1907) found a few pairs breeding in June 1903 and 1905, at Crane Lake (then a large body of water). Taverner in 1921, did not observe the species.

**Bared Grebe, *Colymbus nigricollis arcticus* (Hennings)**

**Cypress Hills Region** Common breeder on lakes and swamps of the prairie and at their borders of water, not noted in the wooded Cypress Hills.

In 1948 we observed it at Hagstock Lake (June 7-20; Cypress Lake June 12-55), 17-16; near Robart July 8-2 adults and 7 downies).

**Flotten Lake Region** Two were observed at Flotten Lake in spring of 1947 by Robert P. Allen (MS).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 2 ad ♂, May 20 1921.

**Western Grebe, *Aechmophorus occidentalis* (Taverner)**

**Cypress Hills Region** Common breeder on larger bodies of water. Taverner counted 11 incubating birds on June 1 at once on the east end of Cypress Lake in June 8, 1921, but did not estimate the total population. On July 24, 1948, we found 44 adults at Maple Creek dam and on this date two nests contained 3 and 4 eggs, respectively. Four were noted at Blacker Lake (Cypress Hills, on June 20. Bent (1907) recorded a very large breeding colony at Crane Lake in 1903 and 1905. On June 15, 1949, no western grebes were found at the shallow pond that now is all that remains of the once-large Crane Lake.

**Flotten Lake Region** Large breeding colonies were observed by us in 1948 on both Flotten and Waterhen Lakes. The Flotten Lake colony contained about 80 adults, which were frequent & accompanied by downy young. The western grebes confined themselves largely to the north end of the lake, whereas H. Grebe grebes were observed mainly in the southern end. Robert P. Allen and Robert H. Smith (MS) noted the arrival of a flock of 50 on May 14, 1947 at Flotten Lake. In the period June 8 to 14 they observed from the air colonies of this grebe at Primrose, Kazan, and Keely Lakes, north of the region.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 2 ad ♂ 1 ad ♀, May 28 to June 4, 1921

Flotten Lake 1 ad ♂ Aug. 18, 1948

**Pied-billed Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps podiceps* (Linnaeus)**

**Cypress Hills Region** Taverner in 1921 observed two at Cypress Lake on May 30, and a single bird on June 8.

**Flotten Lake Region** Not observed in the Flotten Lake region. South of the region at Cochin, 24 miles north of North Battleford however this species was found breeding by Prof. G. Barnard and a nest containing 5 eggs was taken by him on June 19, 1935, for the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum.

**White Pelican, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos* Gmelin**

**Cypress Hills Region** Noted by Taverner in 1921 only twice when 4 were observed on June 4, and 9 on June 5 at Cypress Lake. In 1948 8 at Cypress Lake were several times noted and 3 were observed on Backer Lake in the Cypress Hills on July 7. Bent (1907) recorded 14 nests at Bigstix Lake July 18 and 21, 1906 and Macoun (1900) records it breeding in numbers at Crane Lake, but there are no pelicans breeding at either of these places now.

**Flotten Lake Region** On Flotten Lake it was noted as follows: July 22(4), 23(11), 24(6), 25(19), 27(13), 28(12), 29(15), 30(9), 31(13), August 2(7), 3(5), 4(11), 5(24), 6(5), 7(13), 8(12), 10(6), 11(13), 12(10), 13(7), 14(8), 16(6), 18(14), 19(6), 20(12), 21(20), 22(3), 23(8), 24(16), 25(6), 26(5), 27(6), 28(7), 30(3), 31(3). September 1 to 6 (a single bird on each date). Although it does not breed on Flotten Lake, it might well do so on Waterhen Lake where also it was observed.

Specimens: National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake: 1 ad ♀ June 4, 1921

**Double-crested Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax auritus auritus* (Linn.)**

**Cypress Hills Region** Macoun (1900) recorded 27 nests at Crane Lake on June 9, 1894 but Bent (1907) did not find the species there in 1905 or 1906 although he recorded 4 nests from Bigstix Lake on July 21, 1906. Because of the stringing of these lakes no cormorants breed there now. Taverner in 1921 noted the species only once: 6 at Cypress Lake on June 7.

**Flotten Lake Region** Observed on Flotten Lake as follows: August 7(1), 22(3), 23(2), 25(2), 26(4), 27(2), 28(9), 29(5), 30(3). September 1(1).

Specimens: National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake: 1 imm. ♂, 1 imm. unsexed, Aug. 30 to Sept. 1, 1948

**Great Blue Heron, *Ardea herodias herodias* Linnaeus**

**Cypress Hills Region** Locally common about bodies of water mainly in the Cypress Hills but occasionally noted feeding at sloughs on the short-grass prairie. Observed as follows: June 5(1), 9(1), 9(2), 10(3), 11(1), 12(1), 13(2), 16(2), 17(1), 18(1), 19(4), 20(6), 21(3), 22(2), 23(2), 24(7), 25(1), 26(5), 28(2), July 2(2), 3(1), 5(1), 7(5), 8(5). On July 13, a heronry was visited on upper Fairwell Creek in a splendid stand of balsam poplar bordering the creek. Considering the remoteness of this heronry it was disappointing to find 24 dead adults and juvenals on the ground below the nests. A rancher told Godfrey that the heronry had been visited 2 weeks previously by a group of armed "sportsmen". About 20 nests were still occupied on the date of our visit. Some of the juvenals were almost able to fly.

Taverner in 1921, found this heron common in the marshes at the east end of Cypress Lake and we in 1948, observed 7 there on June 18.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Noted only once, on April 9, miles north of Dorintosh, August 6, and a solitary bird at Otter Creek a few miles north of Dorintosh on August 12.

**Specimens:** National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake 1 ad ♂; June 11, 1921

Cypress Lake 1 ad ♀, May 23, 1921

Farwell Creek, Cypress Hills 2 ad ♂ 1 ad ♀, July 13, 1948

The notes of these specimens average very slightly paler than those of specimens from eastern Canada, but are indicating a tendency toward *pregansis*.

**Black-crowned Night Heron.** *Nycticorax nycticorax* *auritus* (Gmelin)

**Cypress Hills Region.** On July 5, 1948, the writer saw unmistakably an immature bird of this species 3 1/2 miles south of Maple Creek. The bird was following a water course and was singing out a prolonged series in the range of warblers and was not at all perturbed by the observer.

**Flotten Lake Region.** C. F. Surley, a keen sportsman who is familiar with great blue herons and lotteries, describes adults of this species as he has seven times observed on the marshy shores of the Flotten-Waterhen River 11 miles west of Dorintosh. Although he has not seen it elsewhere, he said that many times in spring and summer he has observed as many as 6 at this point.

The A.O.U. Check-list (1931) does not include Saskatchewan in the range of this species. Mitchell (1924) recorded colonies at Moose Mountain in the Qu'Appelle Valley, and at Deep Lake, Brudshaw (and L. B. P. A. Taverner) found a colony of about 20 pairs near Selkirk. Langston (1903) recorded a colony at "Waterhen Lake" (westwardly in the Blom Lake-Lake Lenore group). Todd (1947) records 2 specimens from Last Mountain Lake and a breeding record from near Quinn Lake. Taverner, in 1920, observed the species at Kutewagen Lake and at South Arm, Last Mountain Lake, obtaining 3 specimens from the latter locality.

**American Bittern.** *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Montagu)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Locally distributed but not uncommon about sloughs and lakes both on the short-grass plains and in the wooded Cypress Hills.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Single specimens were observed on Waterhen River July 21, Flotten Lake July 28, Waterhen Lake August 12, and two on Otter Creek, August 12.

**Specimens:** National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake 1 ad ♀, July 28, 1948

Otter Creek (7 miles north of Dorintosh) 1 juv. ♂, Aug. 12, 1948

**Least Bittern.** *Ixobrychus exilis* *exilis*. Although Macgown (1929) recorded a specimen taken in June 1894 at Crane Lake by William Spruce through the present whereabouts of such a specimen is unknown. According to Taverner (Bios. Nat. Mus. Canada) Spruceborough's MS notes read, with reference to this species, "Crane Lake 1894, saw one in rough June 1894". This appears to be the only evidence of the occurrence of the species in Saskatchewan and the species seems best placed in the hypothesis last.

**Whistling Swan.** *Cygnus columbianus* (Gmel)

**Cypress Hills Region.** According to Bent (1907) and Verrill (1924) it was a common spring and autumn migrant on the larger lakes. The joining up of Crane and Bigstick lakes since 1940 provides two former attractions for this species.

**Flatten Lake Region.** C. F. Shirley took 600000 on 19480 at his mother's nesting swans regularly in spring and autumn (2 above) on May 13 1947 Robert P. Aiken (Mn) saw 8 flying across Flatten Lake.

**Basin Canada Goose.** *Branta canadensis nivalis* Audubon

**Cypress Hills Region.** Breeds on larger bodies of water of the short-grass plains and the Cypress Hills. On June 7 '21 flew over Lake Loven, Cypress Hills, and 6 were on the next day on Bigstick over the same lake. On June 10 2 pairs of adults were accompanied by 4 downies, and 10 other downies accompanied 4 adults at Cypress Lake. On June 20 4 adults and 4 downies were seen on Bigstick Lake and on June 24 on Maple Creek dam 10 adults and 33 downies were counted.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Observed only on August 23 when 7 were seen in flight high over Flatten Lake. C. F. Shirley stated that they are regular spring and autumn migrants but he had no evidence of breeding.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 2 ad ♀, 1 downy, May 30 to June 11, 1921

Compares with two specimens of inferior from James Bay (June 1 and July 22); the adults are slightly paler above and below. No breeding-season specimens of the nominate race were available for comparison, but the Saskatchewan birds lack the very pale area at the base of the neck that is possessed by *canadensis*. Size (adults) 528 and 515, wing 424 and 464 mm., respectively; is monotypic.

**Lesser Snow Goose.** *Chen hyperborea hyperborea* (Pallas)

Taverner in 1921 observed a single snow goose at the west end of Cypress Lake on May 21 and 26.

**Common Mallard.** *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* Linnaeus

**Cypress Hills Region.** Although Bent (1907) wrote that this species in 1905 and 1906 was "uncommon but frequently seen in pairs and singly", Taverner in 1921 found it probably the commonest duck about Cypress Lake, but possibly exceeded numerically at Eastend by the pintail. In 1948, we found it very common at all the lakes, irrigation projects, and sloughs that we visited breeding both on the plains and in the wooded Cypress Hills. On June 7 '246 were noted on Bigstick Lake and on June 24 we noted about 250 at Maple Creek reservoir. This and the pintail were the most abundant ducks we observed.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Fairly common breeder but much less common than in the Cypress Hills region. Noted as follows: July 22(7), 23(4), 24(1), 26(1), 27(21), 28(6), 30(4), 31(5), August 3(21), 4(13), 5(12), 6(19), 7(6),

9(13), 10(13), 11(3), 12(35), 13(2), 14(2), 18(6), 20(25), 22(6), 23(10), 25(5), 26(6), 27(3), 28(8), 29(12), 30(30), 31(18), September 1(8), 2(12), 3(15), 4(3), 5(11), 6(18). Most often noted on the margins of Waterhen and Meadow Rivers and along Otter Creek.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 1 ad ♂, May 22, 1921

**Gadwall.** *Anas strepera* LINNAEUS

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent (1907) found this the commonest of the ducks in 1905 and 1906. Taverner in 1921 'saw a few gadwalls almost only at Cypress Lake. Not noted at Eastend'. In 1948, we saw 56 at Bigstick Lake, June 7-25 at Cypress Lake, June 13, 12 at Maple Creek reservoir, June 24. In addition, pairs and singles were noted at smaller sloughs and smaller lakes including 3 at Blacker Lake in the Cypress Hills.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Robert P. Allan (MS.) recorded 4 at Flotten Lake in spring of 1947.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 1 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, May 25, 1921

**Pintail.** *Anas acuta* LINNAEUS Vieillot

**Cypress Hills Region.** This and the mallard were in 1948 the commonest breeding ducks of the region. Approximately 200 were noted at Bigstick Lake on June 7 and 400+ were seen at Maple Creek, June 24. On smaller sloughs and lakes 15 to 30 were seen regularly.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Much scarcer and observed only as follows: Flotten Lake, July 27(1), Meadow River, near Meadow Lake, July 30(2), Waterhen River, August 3(2), Beaver River, August 8(3), Otter Creek, August 12(2).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 1 ad ♀, June 8, 1921

**Green-winged Teal.** *Anas carolinensis* Gmelin

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent (1907) found this a rare breeder in 1906 and 1907. Taverner in 1921 observed it only on June 3(2) and 8(4) at Cypress Lake. In 1948, it was noted by us at Maple Creek reservoir, June 24(8), Cypress Hills (The Gap), June 30(3), Blacker Lake, July 7(1).

**Flotten Lake Region.** Noted mostly on small woodland ponds as follows: July 31(2), August 4(1), 6(17), 15(2), 30(1), 31(3).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Hills 1 ad ♀, June 30, 1948

Flotten Lake 1 juv. ♀, 1 juv. unsexed, July 31 to Aug. 31, 1948

**Blue-winged Teal.** *Anas discors* LINNAEUS

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 this was one of the common breeding ducks both on the prairie sloughs and irrigation projects, and even in the wooded Cypress Hills where a nest with 7 eggs was seen on June 12. At Bigstick Lake on June 7 about 130 were observed and 85 were noted at



Maple Creek reservoir, June 24. In addition, the species was noted on June 8(1), 9(1), 15(4), 18(15), 17(20), 19(6), 20(6), 21 6, 26(24), 30(20), July 2(7), 3(20), 7(5), 9(12).

*Flatten Lake Region.* Much less common, but breeds. A female with 3 downy young at Beaver River, July 18. Noted also on July 27(5), August 3(1), 6(12), 12(3), 23(7), 28(3), 30(2), 31(1). September 3(4).

Specimen, National Museum of Canada.

Maple Creek. 1 ad. ♂, June 8, 1948.

*Cinnamon Teal.* *Anas cinnamonis cyanoptera* Vieillot.

*Cypress Hills Region.* Bent (1907) recorded eight observations of song males on Hay Creek, June 1, 1905, and at Crane Lake, June 17, 1905.

*Baldpate.* *Mareca americana* (Gmelin).

*Cypress Hills Region.* A fairly common breeder, in 1948 noted both in the vicinity of water on the plains and in the wooded Cypress Hills. A nest in the hills under lodgepole pine slashings was discovered on June 25. On July 5, 4 young had hatched by 9 a.m., and 10 had emerged from the shell by 2 p.m. They all were still in the nest at 8 p.m. but were gone next morning. Largest numbers noted at Maple Creek reservoir, about 50, June 16 and 24.

*Flatten Lake Region.* Not uncommon about the marshy edges of streams and lakes, breeds. On July 18, a female and 8 young were seen on Beaver River and the species was noted also in the region on July 27(2), August 3(2), 30(6). September 1(3).

Specimens: National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Lake. 4 ad. ♂, May 18 to June 3, 1921.

Flatten Lake. 2 juv. ♂, 1 juv. ♀, Sept. 1, 1948.

*Shoveller.* *Spatula clypeata* (Linnaeus).

*Cypress Hills Region.* One of the common breeding ducks in 1948 on the plains, sloughs, and lakes. At Bigstick Lake and nearby sloughs 105 were seen on June 7, and approximately 50 were noted at Maple Creek reservoir on June 24. Noted also on June 13(9), 15(30), 16(6), 17(15), 20(2), 21(31), 23(30), 30(10), July 3(8).

Specimen: National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Lake. 1 ad. ♀, June 8, 1921.

*Redhead.* *Aythya americana* (Eyton).

*Cypress Hills Region.* Bent (1907) and Taverner in 1921 found this duck very common and the latter recorder 300 at Cypress Lake on June 5. In 1948, it was noted on June 7(42); at Bigstick Lake, 17(15) at Cypress Lake, 24(3), 30(3), July 3(2).

*Flatten Lake Region.* A single specimen observed at close range on Waterhen River, August 3.

Specimen: National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Lake. 2 ad. ♂, June 4 to 9, 1921.

**Ring-necked Duck.** *Aythya collaris* (Dowson)

*Flatten Lake Region.* Noted only at Flatten Lake August 28+6, 29+9, 30(3), 31(4), September 1(1)

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Flatten Lake 2 juv. immured, Aug. 28 to Sept. 1, 1948

**Canvas-back.** *Aythya valisineria* (Wilson)

*Cypress Hills Region.* Bent (1907) found this duck very common and breeding at Crane Lake. Taverner in 1921 saw 200 at Cypress Lake on June 7 and 8, mostly males. No nest or others were seen by us in 1948 and the species was noted only at Eggarok Lake where 37 were present on June 7 and at Cypress Lake where 2 were seen on June 17.

**Lesser Scaup.** *Aythya affinis* (Eschsch.)

*Cypress Hills Region.* In 1921 Taverner noted this species as being fairly common at Cypress Lake and on May 23 he estimated 100 there and noted 50 on several dates. Bent (1907) recorded it as common and breeding at Crane and Hay Lakes. In 1948, we recorded about 50 at Eggarok Lake June 7 and about the same number at Cypress Lake June 13. It was noted also on June 15-21, 17-20, 20-8, 24-15, 26-15, 30(12) and July 3-8.

*Flatten Lake Region.* Noted only on the sluggish Waterton River where a single individual was observed on July 20 and on August 3 a female was accompanied by 6 half-grown young.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 3 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, May 30 to June 2, 1951

**American Golden-eye.** *Bucephala clangula americana* (Bonnaterre)

*Flatten Lake Region.* Noted several times on Flatten Lake and also occasionally on the smaller ponds and lakes. July 22 (2 ad. 6 young and 13 young), 23 (1 ad., 13 young), 24 (2 ad. 5 young), 27 (1 ad. accompanied by 24 young), 28 (6 ad., 10 young), 31 (1 August), 4 (2 ad., 7 young), 7 (16 ad., 9 young), 18 (2), 20 (2), 22 (4), 23 (9), 25 (7), 28 (3), 30 (3), 31 (4), September 1 (5), 6 (12).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Flatten Lake 1 juv. ♂, 2 juv. ♀, August 30 to Sept. 1, 1948

**Bufflehead.** *Bucephala albeola* (Linnaeus)

*Cypress Hills Region.* Bent (1907) considered this species as one of the best of this species at Crane Lake. Taverner noted a few males and females apparently coming at Cypress Lake in late May and early June, 1921. In 1948, we observed a male on Cypress Lake on June 13, 2 there on June 17 and 14 were seen at Maple Creek reservoir, June 24. Although we saw no evidence of the breeding of this species, the wary-wounded Cypress Hills would seem to be well suited to its nesting requirements.

**White-winged Scoter.** *Melanitta arctica* (Bonaparte)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent (1907), found it a rare breeder. Taverner in 1921 saw one and two between May 27 and June 10, 1921 at Cypress Lake. In 1948, we observed 8 on a tiny lake several miles south of Bagstick Lake on June 7 and 3 on Cypress Lake June 13.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Breeds. On a rocky 2-acre wet in Flatten Lake, a nest of this species was seen on July 22, 1948. This contained 9 well-incubated eggs and was well concealed under raspberry-gross berry bushes which covered most of the wet. The nest was later trampled, and most of the eggs destroyed, apparently by sheep. ought to this islet is one of the duck ranchers who had nearby. No more than one bird was seen on Flatten Lake at any one time. This thought to be the same ranch as a fulmar from the nest, on July 22, was noted also on August 5, 12, and 21.

**Ruddy Duck.** *Oxyura jamaicensis rubra* (Benson)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Taverner in 1921 observed 20 at Cypress Lake on May 23 and in June saw it there in small numbers (2 to 6). In 1948, we observed this species on June 7 (Bagstick Lake, 10), 17 (Cypress Lake, 1), 24 (Maple Creek reservoir, 2-30), Cypress Hills, The Gap, 5.

Specimen, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 1 sub-ad ♂, June 8, 1921

**Hooded Merganser.** *Lophodytes cucullatus* (Linnaeus)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Taverner in 1921, observed this species only at Eastend where on Frenchman River he noted 4 on June 16 and 1 on June 18. These were females. Young observed one near Maple Creek on June 13, 1926. The wooded Cypress Hills and country right well meet nesting requirements, although there seems to be no direct evidence of breeding.

**American Merganser.** *Mergus americanus americanus* (Cassin)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Taverner and Laing in 1921 saw occasional specimens of this and the following species both at Cypress Lake and at Eastend. They observed females flying up courtesies and thought that they might be nesting. An adult female collected by Laing at Little Frenchman Creek near Eastend June 27, 1921 bears the notation on the label as slightly egg-laid about 14 mm. Mitchell (1924) recorded it breeding in the Cypress Hills.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Breeds. Identified at Flatten Lake as follows: July 26(1), 28(2). August 2(9), 4(1), 5(1 ad ♀, 6 downies), 8(1 ad ♀, 6 downies), 10(1 ad ♀, 7 young), 11(3 ad ♀, 5 young). On August 8, a downy young found dead at Flatten Lake, badly decomposed, was examined by the writer. Other mergansers were noted at distances too great for specific identification.

Specimen, National Museum of Canada

Eastend 1 ad ♀, June 27, 1921

**Red-breasted Merganser.** *Mergus serrator serrator* Linnaeus

**Cypress Hills Region.** A few of the individuals seen by Taverner and Laing (see preceding species) perhaps referred to this species. Laing collected a very much worn, apparently non-breeding, female at Cypress Lake on May 28, 1921.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Breeds. This species was certainly identified, mostly on Flotten Lake as follows: July 28 (1 ad. ♀, 15 downies); 29 (1 ad. ♂); 31 (1 ad. ♀, 15 downies); August 2 (1 ad. ♀, 12 downies); 6 (1 ad. ♂); 7 (2 ad. ♀, 11 (1 ad. ♀, 4 young); 12 (1); 14 (1 ad. ♀, 5 young). A few mergansers were noted under conditions that rendered specific identification uncertain or impossible.

Specimen, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Lake: 1 ad. ♀, May 28, 1921.

**Western Turkey Vulture.** *Colaptes auratus* (Leter Friedman)

**Cypress Hills Region.** William Spreadborough (MS. notes, 1894) noted "East end of Cypress Hills. Saw several in the last week in June." Taverner and Laing in 1921 recorded it only once (2 at Eastend June 28) and Young in 1926 did not see it at all. In 1948, we observed it only on June 30, on which date 3 were noted on the forested tops of the Cypress Hills about 4 miles east of the Alberta border. The only Saskatchewan specimen in the National Museum is a female from Indian Head taken June 11, 1892. It is decidedly referable to *leteri*.

**Eastern Goshawk.** *Accipiter gentilis stricapillus* (Wilson)

**Flotten Lake Region.** MacDonald and Standfield observed this species at Flotten Lake on August 29(2), September 1(1), 2(1). Fleming (1919) states that Buchanan took a female and a set of 3 eggs on Beaver River, May 16, 1914.

**Eastern Sharp-shinned Hawk.** *Accipiter striatus velox* (Wilson)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Macoun (1903) found a nest in the Cypress Hills, June 27, 1895. In 1921 Taverner noted it only once, a single male at Cypress Lake. Young in 1926 saw it near Maple Creek on May 24 (2), 31(1), June 1(1), 3(1), 5(1). In 1948, we noted it, always in the wooded Cypress Hills, as follows: June 12(1), 18(1), 24(1), 28(1), 29 (2), July 6(1), 7(1), 12(1).

**Flotten Lake Region.** Rather common and widely distributed increasing numerically in late August. July 20(1), 21(1), 23(1), 27(2), 31(1), August 3(1), 7(1), 10(1), 13(1), 16 (1), 18(1), 20(2), 23(1), 24(1), 26(5), 27(2), 30(2), 31(3), September 1(3), 2 (1), 3(3), 4(3), 6(1).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Lake: 1 imm. ♂, May 26, 1921.

Maple Creek: 1 ad. ♂, June 1, 1926.

Cypress Hills: 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, 1 imm. ♂, June 28 to July 10, 1948.

Flotten Lake: 1 juv. ♂, 3 juv. ♀, Aug. 17 to Sept. 1, 1948.

**Red-tailed Hawk.** *Buteo jamaicensis ruber*.

**Cypress Hills Region.** Taverner, in 1921 did not observe this species at Cypress Lake or at Eastend. Young, in 1926, noted single birds on May 17 and 20 in the lower Cypress Hills near Maple Creek. In 1948, an adult observed by the writer near Cypress Hills Provincial Park on July 2 was the only observation.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Observed along Watchen River about 6 miles west of Dalmatosh on July 30(2) and August 3(1). Single birds were noted near Beaver River on August 6 and 12.

**Hackles Hawk.** *Buteo jamaicensis hacketti* (Audubon)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migrant. A female apparently adult, in the collection of Hayes Lloyd, was taken at Skull Creek, near Piapot, on October 8, 1922 by H. Battersby.

**Broad-winged Hawk.** *Buteo platypterus platypterus* (Vieillot).

**Flotten Lake Region.** Rather common and generally distributed. Observed as follows: July 22(1), 23(4), 24(1), 26(1), 27(1), 28(1), 29(4), 31(2), August 2(1), 3(2), 7(2), 10(3), 12(4), 13(2), 14(1), 18(1), 20(3), 23(1), 24(5), 26(2), 27(1), 30(1), 31(2), September 2(6), 3(2), 4(5), 8(3).

Specimens: National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake: 1 ad ♀, Aug. 26, 1948

This bird exhibits to some extent the characters of the dark phase described by Bailey (1917) and named 'sawensis' by him. Apparently a specimen taken by Buchanan and recorded by Fleming (1919) from Crooked River is also a dark phase bird, although another specimen from the same locality and one from Beaver River are presumably normally colored.

**Swainson Hawk.** *Buteo swainsoni* Bonaparte

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent (1907) found this the commonest hawk. In 1921 Taverner found it "common in nearly every coulee" at Cypress Lake and Eastend. In 1926, Young observed it almost daily in numbers varying from 2 to 8. Band (1948), however, working on the Alberta side of Cypress Hills found relatively sparse populations. In 1945 (only 10 between July 5 and 18). In 1948, we found this much the commonest hawk of the region most common about the unwooded lower slopes of the Cypress Hills and contiguous plains areas. It appeared least numerous in the sand country between Govenlock and the Montana border. Nests were noted on June 19 and 24 respectively in box elder (*Acer negundo*). This beneficial hawk was frequently seen preying on the Richardson ground squirrel (*Citellus richardsoni*) and obviously large numbers of harmful rodents are destroyed by it. It was observed as follows: June 3(3), 4(3), 7(6), 8(6), 9(1), 10(10), 11(2), 12(2), 13(12), 14(3), 15(29), 16(20), 17(6), 18(14), 20(1), 21(19), 22(2), 24(14), 26(15), 28(2), 29(3), 30(4), July 4(5), 3(6), 5(11), 7(3), 8(10), 12(11), 13(5).

Although this species was not noted in the Flatten Lake region it was seen in small numbers near North Battleford. July 15, 2 were noted by the writer near Jackfish Lake on August 17.

**Sparrows, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 3 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, June 11, 1921 and June 21, 1948

Easton 3 ad unknown "to 1" 1921, and Aug. 11, 1931

Maple Creek 1 ad ♂ 1 ad ♀, June 10 to July 12, 1948

**Rufous-winged Blackbird. *Agelaius phoeniceus* (Gray)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Taverner in 1921 found this raven 'quite common' in the coulees on the north side of Cypress Lake and among the buttes near Easton. He found many nests, some in use but most abandoned. Young in 1926 noted on y 2 of these raven's are on May 22, another on May 25. In 1948 we observed it near buttes and coulees on the plains and lower Cypress Hills June 3(1), 7(2), 15 2 16(2), 19(2), 21(1), July 5(1)

**Golden Eagle. *Aquila chrysaetos canadensis* (Lamarck)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** An adult on June 19, some 10 miles southwest of Maple Creek was our only observation. There is a specimen in the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum which was taken at Maple Creek by E. C. R. Harris at an unknown date.

**Flatten Lake Region.** MacDonald and Standfield noted one at Jeanette Lake on August 2, 1948. C. F. Shurley has taken 4 in recent years in the region all in winter. One of these mounted was seen by the writer at Dorcasash. It was shot at Mistus Lake where it had been feeding on a varying hare.

**Northern Bald Eagle. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus verreauxi* Audouin**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Although there are one or two vague records for the region the only definite information seems to be contained in a letter to P. A. Taverner from L. B. Potter dated December 6, 1919 which reads 'The Bald Eagle still nests at the head of the Little Frenchman Creek'. Taverner made no certain observations of the species in 1921, however nor did we in 1948.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Noted only near Flatten Lake where 2 and a sub-adult sometimes came apparently to feed on the beach or to sit in a poplar or white spruce. Noted as follows: July 22(1), August 4(1), 7(1), 9(1), 11(1), 12(2), 13(2), 14(2), 15(1), 22(1), 29(1), September 3(1). Although no Saskatchewan specimens are available a younger immature male from Lar la Biche, Alberta, is comparable to Washington (wing 620 mm.)

**Meadow Lark. *Cinclus cyaneus auduboni* (Lamarck)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** One of the commonest birds of the region on the plains and the treeless parts of the Cypress Hills. Noted in 1948 on June 3(3), 4(2), 7(3), 10(2), 13(2), 15(4), 16(4), 17(7), 19(6), 21(4)

23(1), 23(2), 24 8, 25(1), 26(3), 28 3), 30(2), July 3(4), 5(1), 7(1), 8 4., 12(3), 13(1). This status agrees with Taverner's 1921 observations at Cypress Lake and Eastend.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Now uncommon where settlement and made clearings between Flotten Lake and Mennon Lake. Frequents also wood and uses ows and larger hogs. Observed on July 23(2), 30(2); August 3 1, 4 1., 5(2), 6(3), 11(1), 12(1), 25(1), 31(1), September 1 1.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 1 imm. ♂, June 7, 1921

Flotten Lake 1 juv ♀, Aug. 5, 1943

**Oposy. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis* (Gmelin)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** The only records appear to be those of Potter (1943a) near Eastend who recorded observations of single birds on June 9, 1931, October 6, 1940, and September 2, 1941.

**Flotten Lake Region.** A single bird was observed over Flotten Lake on August 3, 29, and 30 respectively.

**Prairie Falcon. *Falco montanus* Schlegel**

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1921 Taverner saw a single bird on May 23 and another on May 25 at Cypress Lake and Lang saw one near Eastend on June 22. Young in 1926 did not observe the species. In 1948, our only observations were of one on a dry plain .60 miles south of Govenock on June 21 and of 1 ♂ at the west end of Old Man on His Back Plateau on July 8. This species is attested by a set of 4 eggs in the National Museum taken at Battle Creek, where a Govenock from Cypress Hills by J. E. Bowman on May 3, 1914.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Old Man On His Back Plateau 1 juv ♂, July 8, 1948

**Richardson Pigeon Hawk. *Falco columbianus richardsoni* Ridgw.**

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 observed only once. A single bird in the forested upper Cypress Hills was noted by Sandfield on July 5. Taverner in 1921 and Young in 1926 did not record it. Potter (1930) said that this hawk used to nest commonly near Eastend. Spry brought in 1894 collected a pair in Cypress Hills.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Hills 1 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, June 26, 1894

The species was noted near Flotten Lake on August 16 and 19, but as no specimens were taken the racial status of these could not be ascertained.

**Eastern Sparrow Hawk. *Falco sparverius sparverius* Linnaeus**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Common breeder. Noted as frequent over the Cypress Hills, but noted also on the plains in the vicinity of wooded coulees and even about planted groves near ranch houses. A nest with 5 eggs in a flicker hole 9 feet up in a cottonwood near Maple Creek on June 12. The

species was observed on June 3(2), 4(2), 7(2), 8(3), 10(2), 16(1), 17(1), 19(1), 22(2), 24(6), 26(8), 28(4), July 2(2), 3(2), 5(5), 6(1), 8(2), 12(4) and 5 well developed young in nest described above), 13(12).

**Flatten Lake Region.** Early common in more open wooded areas about Flatten Lake. It was observed on July 23(3), 24(4), 26(2), 29(1), 30(7), 31(3), August 2(2), 3(12), 6(4), 12(4), 13(2), 22(1), 24(1), 28(1), September 2(1), 3(10).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada.**

Eastend 1 ad. ♀, June 23, 1931.

Cypress Hills 1 juv. ♂, July 13, 1948.

Flatten Lake and Dorminhach 1 ad. ♂ 1, juv. ♂, Aug. 12 to 24, 1948.

**Hudsonian Spruce Grouse, *Canachites canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus).**

**Flatten Lake Region.** Common breeder and permanent resident in coniferous and mixed woodland. Noted as follows: July 22(1 ad. 3 half-grown young), 24(2 ad., 9 young), 27(2 ad., 3 young), 28(1 ad.), 29(2 ad., 9 young), August 2(3), 3(15), 5(2 ad., 8 young), 7(5), 10(2), 12(2), 14(8), 16(11), 18(3), 20(5), 24(10), 26(1), 27(10), 30(2), 31(9), September 1(3), 2(8), 3(4), 4(16), 6(2). On August 3 a group of 15 spent the day near camp. This flock was composed mostly of various crowned pyrethra's although at least 2 adult females and one adult male were present: the only instance observed of association of an adult male with a family group. The male frequently strutting about with neck and lateral breast feathers raised and held vertically and spread widely as so were the under tail coverts. With wings lowered and almost touching the ground, he ran about suggesting a miniature turkey.

Two notes only were heard by the writer: the familiar *kerrrrrrr* of the adult female and occasionally a melancholy day-late whistle from the young. A crude imitation of the former elicited interesting reactions. The young pines raised and spread their tails, and with drooping wings made little charges as though looking for an adversary. The young were observed several times eating the fruit of the dry-ground cranberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum* Linn.)

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada.**

Flatten Lake 3 ad. ♂, 4 ad. ♀, 10 imm. July 24 to Sept. 6, 1948.

**Gray Ruffed Grouse, *Bonasa umbellus umbellus* (Douglas).**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Introduced. Taverner in 1921 and Young in 1926 did not record it. Poirer (1930) said that this grouse was introduced within 10 miles of Eastend in the spring of 1922, but at the time he wrote he doubted that any survived. Rund (1948) was told in 1945 that it was introduced about 20 years ago on the Alberta side of the Cypress Hills but has partly failed to observe it.

Mr. E. I. Paynter Saskatchewan Game Commissioner writes (in litt.) in this connection as follows: "I have received information that the ruffed grouse in question were live-trapped by one R. H. Carter of Museum Saskatchewan, which lies about 35 miles northeast of Regina near the banks of the Qu'Appelle Valley. They were released on Section 21



Township 9, Range 25, West of the Third Meridian. Mr Paynter said further that as near as he could ascertain, these grouse were liberated in 1922.

On the Saskatchewan side of the Cypress Hills we observed it in 1948 only in the upper hills mainly in aspen or long-leaf pine wood land as follows: June 5(2), 8(1), 9(3), 10(1), 25(3). July 2(2 ad ♀ 8 young), 13(1 ad ♀, 7 young).

Flotten Lake Region: Notes: ♀ July 20(1 ad ♀ 3 young), 24(2 ad ♀ 8 young), 26(1), 27(1), 29(2), 30(1). August 3(2), 6(9), 14(6), 16(9), 23(7), 27(3), 30(2), September 2(10), 3(23), 4(16), 9(1).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Hills: 3 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, June 9 to July 2, 1948

Flotten Lake: 4 ad ♀, 2 imm., July 24 to Aug. 27, 1948

#### Great Plains Sharp-tailed Grouse. *Prinzisteria phasianella jamesi* Lincoln

**Cypress Hills Region.** Apparently subject to considerable fluctuations in numbers. In 1948, we found it common at the edges of treeless areas, in higher parts of the Cypress Hills where shrubby cinquefoil replaced the sagebrush of lower altitudes and in the more open willow coulees. It was observed as follows: June 11(17, 12(14), 19(5), 22(15), 23(ad ♀ 12 young), 29(1 ad ♀, 7 young), 30(3 ad ♀, undetermined number of young), July 1(1). Spreadborough (MS) found it abundant in 1894. Bent (1907) found it common. Taverner in 1921 found it 'far from abundant' observing not more than 8.5 any one day. Young in 1926 observed it almost daily in small numbers, with 15 the largest number seen in a day.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Although not observed in the heavily wooded country about Flotten Lake, it was noted in brushy fields about settlement between there and Meadow Lake, as follows: July 18(1, 19(2 ad 4 young), 22(1), 23(2), 30(20), August 3(6), 6(15), 12(6), 13(13), 21(20), September 3(60).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake: 2 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, June 8, 1921

Edmonton: 1 ad ♀, June 18, 1921

Cypress Hills: 4 ad ♂, June 11 to 22, 1948

Near Dornoch: 3 ad ♀, 2 juv., August 3 to 13, 1948

No specimens of *campestris* were available for comparison. However, the Saskatchewan material listed above does not appear to differ from southwestern Manitoba birds (Carberry, Whitewater Lake, and Oak Lake) or from central Alberta material.

#### Sage Hen. *Centrocercus urophasianus* (Bonaparte)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Taverner and Laing did not observe it in 1921, nor did Young record it in 1926. Potter (1930) refers to the "disappearance" of the sage hen at that time and apparently it had become very scarce. In 1948 however we found this interesting grouse not uncommon on the sagebrush plains between the Montana border and the Cypress Hills, but did not observe it north of them. On June 21 a female and 7 downy young were noted in the upper wooded part of the Cypress

Hills where in the openings sagebrush almost completely was replaced by shrubby cinquefoil. All other observations were on the sagebrush plains as follows: June 13(2), 21 (flock of 34 at evening, 2) miles west of Vidora, 1 ad. ♀ and 4 young, 1½ miles north-east of Veneta, July 8(1 ad. ♀ and 2 young between Divide and Claydon, 9 ad. + males 8 miles north-west of Robart. This species appears to have increased numerically in recent years.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Whitemud 1 ad. ♂, 1 downy, Apr. 2 to June 23, 1935

Divide 3 imm. ♂ 1 ad. ♀, October 1, 2 1918 July 5, 1945

Robart 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. unsexed July 2, 1945

Aldrich (1946) described *C. u. phaeus* type locality Fremont Oregon, but no material from the range postulated for that race is available for examination for the present study.

**European Partridge. *Pardie parde parde* (Linnæus)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** This introduced species was noted on the plains near the Cypress Hills but not in the wooded higher parts, as follows: June 3(1), 8(2), 12(3), 15(1), 16(5), 17(1), 19(2), 21(3), 24(2), 26(1), July 8(2), 15(2). Potter (1930) first observed it at Eastend about 1924. However, Hayes Lloyd (MS) noted it 2 years before this between Big Horn Lake and Piapot where 26 were seen on October 7, 1922.

**Common Pheasant. *Phasianus colchicus* Linnæus**

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 this introduced species was observed on the plains mostly near wooded coulees and up to the lower edges of forest in the Cypress Hills, as follows: June 8(1), 10(1), 11(1), 13(2 ad. ♀, 6 downy young), 19(1), 21(1), 24(2), July 13(1 ad. ♀, 12 young in coulee on upper Farwell Creek). The pheasant was not observed by Taverner in 1921 or by Young in 1926.

**Little Brown Crane. *Grus canadensis canadensis* (Linnæus)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent (1907) recorded a mounted specimen seen by him in a taxidermist shop at Maple Creek and to have been taken in that vicinity. Potter (1943b) recorded a specimen collected at Skull Creek south of Piapot by S. A. Mann on May 8, 1930. Potter in a letter to Taverner (Nat. Mus., Canada files) stated "Sandhill Cranes (subsp. ?) passed over us on October 4, 1941, in hundreds." This was at Eastend.

**Frontenac Lake Region.** In 1948, cranes of this species were observed, all in flight, as follows: August 16(4), 18(17), 19(23 observed and 3 additional flocks heard), 20(7 and another flock heard), 24(1), 25(2 flocks heard), 26(1), 27(25), 27(1 flock. Leam. 29(9), 31(9). September 1(26). Most of these birds appeared to be migrants and, probably are referable to *canadensis*, but no specimens were obtained to verify this. C. F. Shirley told the writer that a few cranes still summer near Dorintosh and although he has no actual evidence of breeding, he suspects that they do so. These might be referable to *colchica*. Robert P. Allen and R. H. Smith (MS.)

saw this species east of Princeton Lake, near east of the region, on June 8, 1947. Near Beaver River that saw 5 in the following ratio: 2 of which was nesting. These, too, may have been hybrids.

**Virginia Rail, *Rallus limicola limicola* Vieillot**

A rail, almost certainly of this species was found by the writer at Meadow Lake on July 7, 1948. Such occurrence seems not unlikely as Mount (1947) reported it not uncommon as far north as Meadow Lake. Neither Bent (1907) Taverner Young nor on 1948 party took any evidence of its occurrence in the Cypress Hills region of Saskatchewan although at Many Lakes Lake just across the Canadian border, in Alberta, the writer saw a Virginia rail on July 3, 1948. A photograph (Nat. Mus. Canada) was taken at Watrous, by C. F. Mahony in September 1936, is really most like a rail of the Virginia rail.

**Sora Rail, *Porzana carolina* (Linnaeus)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Taverner and Young in 1921 found this rail common in marshes at the east end of Cypress Lake but did not record numbers. Bent (1907) found nests on Jan. 24, 1906. In 1948 we found it here, a distribution in a rather small area. It is here, but only a note it in the western Cypress Hills. Note, on the following dates: June 13(3), 17(1), July 3(2), 8(4).

**Pratten Lake Region.** Not observed until July 1948, on the shores of Wabamun or Meadow Rivers, east of south of Pratten Lake and a few miles west of Woodville, Alberta. In the *Carex-Juncus* fatter's of one were pond in a marsh on the shore of a small lake. It was seen on July 20. The species was observed on July 17(2), 18(1), 23(1), 27(1), 29(2), 30(1), 31(1). August 3(3), 8(1), 12(4), 16(1), 19(1), 23(1), 28(7), 29(1), 30(1), 31(6), September 1(2), 6(1).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Eastend 1 juv. ♂, Aug. 22, 1927.

Pratten Lake 1 ad. ♂, 2 juv. ♂, 1 juv. unsexed, Aug. 16 to 28, 1948.

**Yellow Rail, *Coturnix japonica* (Linn.) (Linn.) (Gmel.)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Mr. E. F. Boynton (agathian near Maple Creek) solicited for corroboration of his identification as yellow rail, feathers from a bird caught in late August 1929, in a flat there. He noted that the bird could fly but preferred to wade and it was caught by placing a net over it. Mr. Taverner examined these feathers on September 9, 1929 and notes: "The feathers spoken of are back feathers, black blackish with narrow white edges and crossed by two distinct and sharp, narrow white bars,—unmistakably Yellow Rail."

Although this species was not observed in the Flotten Lake region, there is a specimen in the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum collected by R. D. Symons through Arthur Vase, near Battleford farther south, on July 6, 1934. Mr. Symons, who was familiar with the rail's distinctive notes, believed that he heard it also at Seentgrass Lake, Medstead south side of Jackfish Lake. Maugstone and Huxenham report (transmitted to National Museum by Fred Bradshaw in letter 1934).

*American Coot. Fulica americana americana* Gmelin

**Cypress Hills Region.** Taverner in 1921 saw as many as 20 in a day in marshes at the east end of Cypress Lake, and Young recorded 20 on several days in 1926. In 1948 we recorded it locally at sloughs both on the plains and in the Cypress Hills. On July 5 a nest was noted at Cypress Lake. The species was noted as follows: June 7(4), 13(5), 19(2), 24(2), 30(1), July 3(1), 8(1).

**Flotten Lake Region.** Observed only on marshes of Watroun River, Watroun Lake, and Flotten Lake. August 3(2 ad., 1 juv.), 12(4), 13(3), 18(1), 29(6).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Lake: 1 ad. ♀, May 23, 1921.

*Belted Piping Plover. Charadrius melodus circumcinctus* (Ridgway)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Not returned by Taverner or Young. In 1948, 3 adults were observed by MacDonnell and the writer at Crane Lake on June 15, but we did not observe it at nearly-dry Bigstick Lake where Bent (1907) found it abundant in 1905 and 1906.

*Semipalmated Plover. Charadrius hutchinsii semipalmatus* Bonaparte

**Cypress Lake Region.** Migrant. Bent (1907) recorded "a number" at Bigstick Lake on July 19, 1906, and that 2 specimens were taken.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Migrant. Noted on beaches of Flotten Lake as follows: August 2(1), 9(1), 11(2), 19(2), 25(1).

*Mountain Plover. Rupedus montana* (Townsend)

**Cypress Hills Region.** J. Dewey Soper (1939) observed very carefully under excellent conditions a bird of this species near Bracken on June 5, 1939, the first record for Canada. Although a sight record only, the diagnostic markings were noted with certainty, in this case by a very competent observer. The validity of this record is further substantiated by Mr. Soper in that he later collected 2 specimens in southern Alberta (Soper, 1941).

*Killdeer. Charadrius vociferus vociferus* Linnæus

**Cypress Hills Region.** This conspicuous shorebird is common about the sloughs and lakes of the plains, less so in the wooded Cypress Hills. In 1948 it was noted as follows: June 4(2), 6(20), 8(3), 13(8), 15(5), 16(6), 17(11), 19(5), 20(1), 21(12), 24(26), 26(10), 28(2), 30(6). July 3(8), 5(3), 7(2), 8(15). Partly grown young were observed on June 13, 16, and 19. Bent (1907), Taverner and Young also found this species common.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Uncommon on the beaches of Flotten Lake and in the clearings farther south. Noted in 1948 on July 21(1), 23(1), 27(5), 28(2), 30(1), August 6(2), 14(1).

*American Golden Plover. Pluvialis dominica dominica* Mörb.

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migrant. Austin L. Rand (MS.) recorded this species on October 8, 1945, as follows: "On a grassy place near north shore of Bigstick Lake perhaps 200 scattered about over a considerable area."

**Black-bellied Plover.** *Spatularia squatarola* (Linnæus)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent (1907) found it an abundant migrant in 1905. Taverner in 1921 saw 8 on May 23 and one on May 28 at Cypress Lake.

**Ruddy Turnstone.** *Actonurus uropetres macularia* (Linnæus)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Taverner in 1920 observed one at Bigstick Lake on August 9, and another at Crane Lake on August 11.

**Wilson Snipe.** *Gallinago gallinago delicata* (Orl.)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent (1907) reported one at Hay Creek July 8, 1900. Maclean (1900) reports young birds in fly June 24, 1894, at the east end of Cypress Hills. Taverner in 1921 and Young in 1926 did not record it. In 1948, one was taken from the edge of Bigstick Lake in the Cypress Hills on June 20 and again on June 23. On July 8, a young bird was flushed at the east end of Cypress Lake.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Common but locally restricted on moist meadows and marshy edges of lakes and streams. On August 12, 1948, 24 were flushed from a 20-acre moist *Carex lasiocarpa* meadow near Beaver River. The species was noted also on July 29 (1), August 6 (4), 23 (1), 28 (3), 31 (8). September 1 (1), 6 (6). Bent found a nest with 3 eggs at Cochin, south of the region, on June 3, 1835.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Hills: 1 ad. ♀, June 23, 1948.

Dorintosh (47 miles north): 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, Aug. 12, 1948.

**Northern Long-billed Curlew.** *Numenius americanus* (Aud. & B. Sharp)

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, this curlew was not uncommon on the prairie both south and north of the Cypress Hills. It was noted as follows: June 7, 2 at Bigstick Lake; 16 (2, 2) miles north of Maple Creek (their notes suggesting the presence of young); 17 ♀, 5 miles east of Robart; 19 (3, 2) miles east of Dumont Lake; 2 (1, 1) miles northwest of Robart; 20 (1), 28 (1), May 2, 2, 3 (1, 2) on western edge of Cypress Hills and the Montreuil area; 13 (1), 15 (1) between Cochin Lake and Antelope.

Bent (1907) found this species 'fairly common' in scattered pairs and small flocks of from 5 to 7 birds. Taverner in 1921 saw it regularly on Cypress Lake and Ester. He recorded as many as 10 in a day. He banded a nest with 4 eggs on May 24 in the Cypress Lake area, 'in a low, dry prairie, lined with white grasses' and situated nearly a mile from the nearest water. Young in 1926 saw 6 on June 9 and on July 8 he noted 4.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake: 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, May 20 to 27, 1921.

Robart (41 miles northwest), 1 juv. ♂, July 8, 1948.

Since the above specimens are near topotypes of *V. a. parvus*, the type locality of which is Crane Lake, their measurements are given (in mm):

4 ad. ♂ W on 247-262 (average 254.2),

Culmen, 114-130 (119.2)

1 ad. ♀ Wing 274,

Culmen, 100.

**Upland Plover, *Bartramia longicauda* (Bechstern)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** A fairly common summer resident in 1948 occurring on the prairies and more often on the treeless areas on the upper Cypress Hills. It was observed on June 7(7), 10(4), 13(2), 15(4), 16(1), 19(4), 22(1), 23(3), 24(5), 28(2), 29(2), 30(8), July 3(6), 5(1), 7(3), 8(1).

Bent (1907) found it common and breeding on the prairies and meadows. Taverner, strangely enough, did not record it in 1921, but Young in 1926 saw it regularly in numbers up to 5 in a day.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Hills: 2 ad. ♂, June 12 to 23, 1948.

**Spotted Sandpiper, *Actitis macularia* (Linnaeus)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 it was not uncommon about small lakes and streams of the Cypress Hills and at Cypress Lake but it was scarce out on the prairie expanse. It was observed on June 6(2), 7(1), 8(1), 1(1), 12(1), 13(4), 17(10) at Cypress Lake and Belanger Creek; 21(1), 24(19) including a drowsy young from upper Maple Creek to Maple Creek, June 26(8), 29(1), July 3(1), 7(1), 8(6), 12(1).

Bent (1907) found it uncommon, noted 2 nests on June 14, 1906. Taverner noted it as fairly common about Cypress Lake in 1921 but Young in 1926 noted only 4 on June 12 and one on July 8.

**Ftotten Lake Region.** Common about the lakes and streams throughout. We noted it as follows: July 18(3), 19(2), 21(3), 22(4), 23(7), 24(8), 26(6), 27(10), 28(5), 29(4), 30(5), 31(8), August 2(8), 3(5), 4(3), 5(13), 6(12), 7(6), 9(8), 10(6), 11(7), 12(3), 13(3), 14(7), 16(3), 18(5), 19(3), 20(10), 21(8), 22(3), 23(6), 24(4), 25(6), 26(5), 27(4), 28(5), 29(3), 30(5), 31(6) September 1(3), 2(4), 4(1), 5(6), 6(4).

Specimen, National Museum of Canada.

Ftotten Lake: 1 ad. ♂, July 23, 1948.

**Eastern Solitaire Sandpiper, *Tringa solitaria solitaria* Wilson**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent (1907) quotes Bishop that this form is a "tolerably common migrant." Specimens taken on July 6 and 30 are referred to this race. Conover (1944) recorded 2 Maple Creek, most males and 2 adults of this race.

**Ftotten Lake Region.** In 1948 this species was observed around lakes, ponds and streams as follows: July 18(4), 27(2), 30(1), 31(6), August 2(2), 5(1), 6(12), 13(4), 21(2), 24(2), 30(6). Although we arrived in the region too late in the season to investigate breeding, the species is recorded as breeding at Big River and Beaver River. Mitche, in 1924 specimens collected are all *solitaria*, but some may have probably occurred as a migrant and some hold observations might refer to the latter race.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Ftotten Lake: 2 per ♂, 1 per ♀, July 27 to Aug. 6, 1948.

These 3 specimens are in dorsal coloration and in immature plumages, referable to *solitaria*.

**Western Solitary Sandpiper.** *Tringa solitaria sinuata* (Brewster)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent (1907) quotes Bishop, who took specimens, that this is a 'tolerably common migrant'. Conover (1944) referred 3 adults and 2 immatures, all from Maple Creek, to this race.

**Western Willet.** *Colaptes auratus mexicanus* (Brewster)

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 a fairly common breeder, found at the larger sloughs and lakes of the prairie and more rarely in the Cypress Hills up to forest edge. It was noted on June 7(8), 13(7) (one along a downy), 15(5), 16(2), 17(8), 2(4) including 3 downies, 24(10), 26(27), including 2 downies), July 3(6), 7(3), 8(5). A young bird estimated to be about a week old, did not hesitate to swim across a 10-foot-wide ditch at Maple Creek dam on June 26. The writer noted this species north to North Butte where he saw 2 on July 16. Robert P. Allen (MS) noted the species at Cassin station 24 miles north of North Butte in May 1947. It was not observed in the Flotten Lake region either by Allen in 1947 or by us in 1948.

Magoon (1900) recorded that Spreadborough found it common in marshes about Crane Lake in June 1894. Bent (1907) found it very common about all the lakes. Taverner in 1921 considered it fairly common at Cypress Lake and Young in 1926 noted as many as 8 in a day.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Crane Lake 1 ad. ♂, June 7, 1894  
Near Maple Creek 1 downy ♂, June 12, 1906  
Rebourn 1 ad. ♂, June 17, 1948  
Cypress Lake 1 ad. ♂, June 17, 1948

**Greater Yellow-legs.** *Totanus melanoleucus* (Gmelin)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migrant. Bent (1907) recorded a few at Crane Lake late in June 1906, and took a specimen on August 2. That this species is a common autumn migrant is attested by Taverner's observations in 1920 of an estimated 100 individuals at respectively Bigstick Crane, and Bitter Lakes, August 8 to 10. Neither Taverner in 1921, Young in 1926, nor our party in 1948 recorded it in spring migration or early summer.

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948 it was noted on August 1(1), 5(1), 6(5), 12(1), 14(2). Observations were at Flotten Lake, Meadow River, Waterhen River, and Waterhen Lake.

**Lesser Yellow-legs.** *Totanus fluviatilis* (Aud.)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent (1907) suspected that it might breed at Bigstick Lake. Taverner in 1921 saw only one bird (Cypress Lake, May 27). Young in 1926 did not record the species. In 1948 we observed it only at Maple Creek dam where on June 26, 2 flocks totalling 17 individuals were seen.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Noted in singles and small flocks frequenting margins of lakes and rivers and the sand beaches at Flotten Lake. Observed as follows: July 18(4), 19(2), 24(4), 27(7), 28(4), 29(1), 30(15), 31(16), August 1(6), 2(3), 3(6), 4(1), 6(7), 9(1), 10(2), 11(1), 13(3), 14(1).

**Pectoral Sandpiper.** *Erebia pectorator* (Vieillot)

*Cypress Hills Region.* Migrant. Bent (1907) recorded specimens taken by Bishop and Dwight at Bigstick Lake, July 18 to 22, 1906. Taverner in 1920 saw one at Crane Lake on August 11. Neither Taverner in 1922, Young in 1926, nor we in 1948, recorded it as spring or early summer.

*Flotten Lake Region.* In 1948 this species was noted at Flotten Lake only on August 14(1), 16(2), and 22(1).

[White-rumped Sandpiper *Erebia fuscescens* (Vieillot) Macdon's (1900) statement that a few have been seen at Crane Lake is vague, and it has not been recorded by other observers, although it may well occur in migration.]

**Baird Sandpiper.** *Erebia bairdi* (Cope)

*Cypress Hills Region.* Migrant. Bent (1907) quotes Bishop as having noted 30 of these, 10 miles north of Maple Creek on July 17, and other observations in the region. Taverner in 1920 saw small numbers at Crane and Bigstick Lakes, August 9 and 10.

*Flotten Lake Region.* Migrant. In 1948 a single individual was noted feeding on floating vegetation on Waterhen River, one was noted on Flotten Lake, August 21, and 2 at the latter locality on August 27.

Specimens: National Museum of Canada.

Flotten Lake: 1 juv. ♀, 1 juv. unsexed, Aug. 21 to 27, 1948.

**Least Sandpiper.** *Erebia pusilla* (Vieillot)

*Cypress Hills Region.* Migrant. Bent (1907) quotes Bishop as having collected 2 at Hay Creek on August 2. Taverner, in his rapid survey of 1920, saw least sandpipers at Bitter Lake on August 8.

*Flotten Lake Region.* In 1948 water snails, counts July 27 3; 30(1) 31 4; August 1:1 9:4 10:1 11 3; 15:2 18:6 20(3) 25(1).

Specimen: National Museum of Canada.

Bitter Lake: 1 juv. unsexed, July 27, 1948.

**Long-billed Dowitcher.** *Limnophanes griseus stopparum* (Say)

*Cypress Hills Region.* Migrant. Bent (1907) listed adults taken at Hay Creek and Bigstick Lake in July as of this race. Taverner in 1920 saw 6 of this species at Bitter Lake, August 8. He did not record it during the following spring and early summer. Young in 1926, nor we in 1948. Some of these observations might apply to the following race *Limnophanes griseus hendersoni*.

**Interior Dowitcher.** *Limnophanes griseus hendersoni* Rowan

*Flotten Lake Region.* The only dowitcher observed was a solitary bird at Flotten Lake on August 30, 1948.

Specimen: National Museum of Canada.

Flotten Lake: 1 imm. ♀, Aug. 30, 1948.

In this bird, first winter plumage has a most repeated juvenile dress. In measurements (Culmen, 63; wing, 141.5 mm.) it seems referable to *hendersoni*.



**Semipalmated Sandpiper, *Stomatus podiceps (Linnæus)***

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migrant. Bent (1907) called it a common migrant. Taverner, on his short visit to Beaver Lake on August 8, 1920, found small sandpipers common but did not have time to identify most of them. Some probably were of this species. In 1921, he did not record it in May or June but in Young in 1926, nor in 1948. There is a specimen in the National Museum from Crane Lake taken by Sprengleburgh on April 24, 1894.

**Flotion Lake Region.** In 1948, noted only on August 6 when 2 were observed by the writer at a small pond near Beaver River.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Crane Lake: 1 ad ♂, April 24, 1894.

**Marked Godwit, *Lanius ludov (Linnæus)***

**Cypress Lake Region.** In 1948, this fine species was locally common and breeding in the vicinity of larger swamps and lakes on the treeless plains. It was not noted in the upper Cypress Hills. Observed in the following numbers: June 7(60) at Bagstick Lake, 13(2), 15(7), Crane Lake, 18(1), 17(11), 21(5), 23(1), 24(4), 26(30), Maple Creek area, 28(1), 30(1), July 3(6), 8(11). Bent (1907) recorded the species as very common locally in 1905 and 1906. In 1920 Taverner noted it common at Crane Lake on August 11, but in 1921, he found it "not very numerous" at Cypress Lake. Young in 1926 saw 4 on June 12, 4 on June 30, and one on July 8.

**Hudsonar Godwit, *Lanius hudsonicus (Linnæus)*** **Cypress Hills Region.** Bishop's up to record of a godwit in a wire trap at Bagstick Lake on July 21 and 22, 1906 recorded by Bent (1907) probably refers to this species.

**Sanderling, *Crocethia alba (Pallas)***

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migrant. Bent (1907) found it an abundant migrant in 1905 and 1906. Taverner saw 2 at Crane Lake on August 10, 1920. In 1921 Taverner saw a flock of about 15 at Cypress Lake on May 27.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake: 2 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, May 27, 1921.

**American Avocet, *Recurvirostra americana (Green)***

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, this striking bird was breeding locally and was distributed about ponds and lakes on the plains, as follows: June 7(7) Bagstick Lake, 15(15) Crane Lake, 16(11), 17(1), 24(5), 28(4), July 3(2), 8(3). It was not observed in the Cypress Hills. Bent (1907) recorded it as abundant about all the lakes and alkaline ponds. Taverner in 1920 saw it in unrecorded numbers at Bagstick and Crane Lakes, and in 1921, he noted a few at the west end of Cypress Lake.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake: 1 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, May 27, 1921.

**Wilson Phalarope. *Steganopus tricolor* Vieillot**

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, a common local summer resident breeding. Noted at most of the smaller and lakes in the plains and at Blacker Lake 1 g in the Cypress Hills. 5 were observed on June 20. The species was noted as follows: June 7:147 of which about 135 were at Bigstick Lake: 14(35) 15(12) 17(7) 20(5) 24(35) 26(15) 30(10); July 3(18) 7(1) 8(30). Bent (1907) regarded the species as very common in 1905 and 1906 and gave nesting data. In comment upon the reversal of the domestic relations of the sexes, he recorded frequently seeing 2 females chasing a male. On June 7, 1948 MacDonald, near Shell, and the writer saw a single male being pursued by 5 females at Bigstick Lake.

In 1921 Taverner recorded this species as very common at Cypress Lake and on June 7 collected a set of 4 eggs.

This species was noted by the writer in 1948 north to North Battleford. That it breeds north at least as far as Lethbridge, about 24 miles north of North Battleford is attested by 2 sets of eggs taken by F. G. Bard at Lethbridge on June 3, 1935. The land rises markedly in this vicinity however and the transition from prairie to forest condition is rapid. Farther north in the Flotten Lake region this species was not recorded by us in 1948. However, Fleming (1919) recorded a male taken on Beaver River on May 19, 1914, by Angus Buchanan.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake: 1 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, May 27, 1921

**Northern Phalarope. *Lophopus lobatus* (Linnæus)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migrant. Bent (1907) found this species an abundant migrant. Taverner in 1920 saw at least 500 at Butter Lake on August 9 and about 50 at Bigstick Lake on the following day.

**Herring Gull. *Larus argentatus melanochroa* Coates**

**Flotten Lake Region.** This species was identified with certainty only at Flotten Lake where a single bird was noted on August 19 and 20. Some of the large gulls listed under the following species were observed at distances too great to permit species determination and some of these birds might be referable to the present species.

The status of the Herring gull in Saskatchewan requires additional study involving the collecting of specimens. I am informed by F. G. Bard that 2 males were taken by him at Meota south of our area, on June 17, 1935, and which are in the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum.

Specimen, National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake: 1 ad ♀, Aug. 20, 1948

**California Gull. *Larus californicus* Lawrence**

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, this species was not uncommon about larger bodies of water on the plains and occasionally on the hills. It was observed at the small lakes in the western Cypress Hills. It was observed on June 21:1 24(15) 26(6) 27(2) 28(3) 29(1) 30(1) July 2(2) 4(1) 7(2) 8(4). Bent (1907) recorded this species as locally common and on June 14, 1906 found a large breeding colony at Bigstick Lake which since has dried up.

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948, although no definite information on breeding was obtained, this species was often noted at Flotten Lake and at Waterhen Lake, as follows: July 22(10), 27(10), 28(1), 29(1), 30(1), 31(2); August 7(14), 9(14), 10(12), 11(14), 12(16, Waterhen Lake), 16(5), 18(6), 19(2), 20(5), 22(6), 23(7), 24(2), 25(10), 26(7), 27(4), 28(7), 29(2), 30(2), 31(8), September 1(4), 2(2), 3(1), 5(10), 6(4). Due to the difficulties of separating this species in the field some of the above may refer to *Larus argentatus*.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Flotten Lake 1 ad ♀ 2 sub-adults, 1 ad ♂ 1 ad ♀ 1 ad unsexed Aug. 7 to 23 1948

**Ring-billed Gull, *Larus delawarensis* Ord**

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 this species was fairly common at the lakes and larger bodies of water on the plains. It was identified on June 13(8), 17(1), 24(40, Maple Creek dam), 26(30). Bent (1907) found it common, breeding at Bigstick Lake. Taverner in 1921 although he scrutinized the large gulls carefully was able to identify only two species at Cypress Lake where he saw a maximum of 15 in a day.

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948 it was observed on the larger lakes and occasionally along the rivers as follows: July 22(6), 24(2), 26(12), 27(11), 29(2), 30(4), 31(5), August 4(1), 5(2), 7(7), 9(2), 10(3), 11(2), 18(6), 20(1), 21(4), 22(10), 23(25), 24(3), 25(30), 26(10), 27(4), 28(10), 29(6), 30(5), 31(6). September 1(4), 5(3), 6(2).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Crane Lake 1 ad ♀, Apr. 25, 1894

Hitler Lake 1 ad ♂, 1 juv ♀, Aug. 9, 1920

Cypress Lake 1 ad ♀, 2 imm ♀, May 26 to June 7 1931

Flotten Lake 1 ad ♂ 1 ad ♀, 1 imm ♀ 3 juv., July 25 to Aug. 20 1948

**Franklin Gull, *Larus pipixca* Wagler**

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, except at Many Island Lake where a large colony is located but which is on the Alberta side, this gull was very local and not numerous. It was noted at Bigstick Lake, where 14 were seen on June 7, at Maple Creek dam where, on June 24, 3 were seen and 8 on June 26, and in "The Gap" Cypress Hills, where one was observed on June 30. Bent (1907) found this gull common about all the sloughs and lakes. In 1920 Taverner noted it at Butler, Bigstick and Crane Lakes. August 8 to 10, and in 1921 he saw it regularly in small numbers at Cypress Lake.

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948 this species was observed as follows: July 17(6 near Dorintosh), 18(8 flying over brushy fields near Beaver River, 26(3, Jennette Lake). August 1(1 juv., Flotten Lake), August 21(2, Flotten Lake). Robert P. Allen and R. H. Smith (1934) saw colonies of this gull at Kasan and Torch Lakes north of the region in 1947.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Crane Lake 1 ad ♂ June 16, 1894

Flotten Lake 1 juv. unsexed Aug. 21 1948

**Bonaparte Gull.** *Larus phaeurops* (Ord)

**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948, 2 adults were observed at Beaver River on July 23. On August 18 a flock of 20 appeared at Flatten Lake; one was noted at the same place on August 2, and 2 on August 28. F. G. Barr (M<sup>s</sup>) took a nest and 3 eggs of this species at Cochin on June 3, 1933. On June 20 of the same year he culled 2 abandoned nests of this species at Tamotus. Both these localities are in the Flat area.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Flatten Lake: 2 juv., Aug. 18 to 21, 1948

**Forster Tern.** *Sterna forsteri* Nutt.

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, observed only at Maple Creek dam where 2 were identified on June 24. Bend (1907) recorded it as rare; saw 'a few' at May 15 and Lake on June 18. He states that 2 specimens were taken by Bush, ♀ on July 9. Potter (1942a) observed 5 at Cypress Lake on June 25, 1933.

**Common Tern.** *Sterna hirundo hirundo* Linnæus

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, this tern was noted at most of the larger bodies of water located on the plains area; it was observed twice at little lakes in the Cypress Hills. It was recorded as follows: June 16(20), 20(2), 21(1), 22(2), 24(150) Maple Creek dam, carrying one apparently to young on an island; 25(2), 25(60), 28(1), 29(1), July 7(4). In 1894, Macdonough (Macgill, 1900) found it breeding in large numbers at Crane Lake and collected 23 eggs. Bend (1907) recorded it as common but nowhere abundant. Taverner saw it in mounted numbers at Crane Lake on August 11, 1920, and in 1921 almost daily in singles and small flocks of 10 or a dozen at Cypress Lake.

**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948, a common loon, breeder at the larger lakes. At Flatten Lake a colony of approximately 100 birds was found breeding on July 24 on a 2 acre rocky island the cover of which was raspberry gooseberry tangles. Many of the young were flying at that date. At least one adult was still incubating eggs. Another colony of about 30 was located on an island at the north end of Jeanette Lake. The species was observed daily at Flatten Lake until September 1, on which date 30 were noted. Robert P. Allen (M<sup>s</sup>) noted it at Flatten Lake in 1947. "Nuptial flights observed May 28, 100 or more in rows on island in lake." C. F. Sharley said that this colony has existed for many years.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Crane Lake: 1 ad. ♂, June 7, 1894

Cypress Lake: 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, May 2, to 28, 1921

Flatten Lake: 2 ad. ♀, July 24 to Aug. 22, 1948

**Black Tern.** *Chlidonias nigra sumichrasti* (Gmelin)

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, locally common breeding observed about most of the lakes and larger sloughs visited on the plains and also in small numbers on the lakes in the Cypress Hills. Noted as follows: June 7(about 100, Bigstick Lake), 9(2), 10(1), 12(13), 13(20), 14(3)

15(12), 16(12), 17(35), 19(1), 20(5), 21(3), 22(3), 23(2), 25(2), 26(2), 28(2), 29(2), 30(28), July 2-4: 3(20), 7(4), 8(15). Nests were observed at Bgettek Lake and Maple Creek dam. It was found to be locally common also by Bent (1907), a Taverner in 1920 and 1921, and by Young in 1926.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Very common on lakes and shallow streams throughout the region. In 1948, it was observed on July 19(40), 22(5), 23(8), 24(9), 26(9), 27(30), 28(30), 29(10), 30(105), 31(5). August 2(11), 3(20), 4(18), 5(2), 6(16), 7(20), 9(13), 10(5), 11(16), 12(50), 13(37), 14(8), 16(3), 18(3), 22(4), 24(10), 31(3).

**Specimens.** National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake: 1 ad. ♂, June 7, 1921

Cypress Hills: 2 ad. ♂, June 28, 1948

Flatten Lake: 1 juv. ♂, Aug. 23, 1948

**Western Mourning Dove.** *Zenaidura macroura uropygialis* (Mearns)

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 this species was seen or seen breeding throughout the wooded Cypress Hills and on the plains where trees occur, such as in coulees or tree plantations. Noted as follows: June 3-7: 4(5), 5(8), 6(3), 7(4), 8(9), 9(1), 10(5), 12(2), 13(2), 14(3), 15(6), 16(3), 17(2), 18(1), 19(5), 20(4), 22(4), 23(2), 24(10), 26(6), 28(1), 29(3), July 2(5), 3(3), 5(5), 6(2), 7(3), 8(1), 12(3), 13(7). A nest on the ground in lodgepole pine forest on June 3 contained 2 just hatched young.

Bent (1907) found this species very common and breeding in the timber along the creeks. In 1921 Taverner also. Large saw "a few almost daily" at both Cypress Lake and Eastend.

**Flatten Lake Region.** This species was not observed north of Dorintosh where on July 18, 1948, a single specimen was noted. On July 30, 4 were seen beside Mendosa River near Mendosa Lake and on August 13, 2 were noted 2 miles west of Mendosa Lake.

**Specimens.** National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake: 1 ad. ♀, May 31, 1921

Eastend: 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, June 17 to 21, 1921

Cypress Hills: 1 ad. ♂, 1 juv., June 5 to 22, 1948

Maple Creek: 1 ad. ♂, July 12, 1948

**Black-billed Cuckoo.** *Coccyus erythrorhynchos* (Wilson)

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 an uncommon summer resident, probably nesting but noted only once, as adult female with a brood patch taken on June 19 in a aspen woods bordering a creek about 15 miles southwest of Maple Creek. Bent (1908) recorded a black-billed cuckoo as seen in the South Creek timber on June 9, 1905, by a Mr. Day. In 1921 Taverner and Loring did not see this species but at Eastend Loring heard it on June 24, 26, 27 and 28. Potter (1926 and 1943a) believed that this cuckoo fluctuates numerically near Ruston. He saw this species there first in 1912. He said that in 1923 this cuckoo was "almost abundant" there and he saw a female with an egg in the ovoduct. Again in 1940 he found it numerous.

Although not observed in the Flotten Lake region, the writer has examined a reticx of this species submitted for identification from Marshfield east of Lloydminster on May 6, 1947. Farther east at Emma Lake, Mowat (1947) observed 2 specimens in June and July, 1939.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Maple Creek (15 miles southwest) 1 ad ♀, June 19, 1945

#### Screech Owl. *Otus asio subsp.*

Cypress Hills Region. Mitche, (1924) and Potter (1943a) recorded an owl seen by Potter almost at arm's length near Eastend in the winter of 1903-4. Potter noted the ear tufts distinctly.

#### Arctic Horned Owl. *Bubo virginianus waposechi* (Günther)

Cypress Hills Region. In 1948 this species was noted in the wooded Cypress Hills and once in a wooded coulee on the plains as follows: June 4(1), 19(1), 21(1), 23(1), July 5(1), 13(1). A juvenile not long capable of flight was taken in the balsam poplar woodlands of upper Fairweather Creek on July 13. Bent (1908) found this owl breeding in 1905 and 1906. Taverner in 1921 found a pair of this owl accompanied by young in a coulee near Cypress Lake on June 3, and another was taken by him in the valley of Frenchman River near Eastend on June 21.

Flotten Lake Region. In 1948, observed in the forest about Flotten Lake as follows: July 22(1), 24(1), 27(1), 31(1), August 5(1), 14(1), 15(1), 16(1), 19(1), 21(1), 26(1), 27(1), 28(1), 29(2), September 1(1). Said by trappers to be commoner in winter.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 1 ad ♂ 1 ad ♀ 1 juv ♂ June 3, 1948.

Eastend 1 ad ♀ June 21, 1948.

Maple Creek 1 ad ♀ July 5, 1948.

Cypress Hills (Fairweather Creek) July 13, 1948.

Flotten Lake 1 ad ♀, July 31, 1948.

Bent (1908) commented on the light coloration of his specimens and mentioned that the eggs were faintly barred with dusky. Our specimens from the Cypress Hills region also are very pale, being considerably paler even than the Flotten Lake specimens. The feet of 2 adults are almost immaculate and in general coloration they do not appear to differ from an excellent series of *waposechi*, averaging if anything, even paler. There appears to be no alternative to referring them to *waposechi*.

#### Snowy Owl. *Nyctea scandiaca* (Linnaeus)

Flotten Lake Region. According to C. F. Shirley this is an irregular winter visitor.

#### Western Hairy Owl. *Sporophila cucullata hypopygia* (Bonaparte)

Cypress Hills Region. In 1948 this was an uncommon species, breeding, observed only on the short-grass plains. On June 18, one was observed north of Maple Creek dam, and on June 24, 2 adults were noted at the same

place and a juvenile was seen briefly near the mouth of a burrow, on June 19, an adult was noted 1 mile south of Downey Lake and on July 8, 2 adults were recorded 4 miles east of Robsart.

Macdonald (1902) recorded it in Spreadborough took a specimen at Crane Lake in May 1894. Bent (1908) recorded 3 pairs of which 2 nests were noted in 1905 and 1906. The species has not been recorded in Tawerna in 1921, or by Young in 1926.

The breeding of this owl in the Lake and the Nipawin have been recorded recently at Robsart (1944) and Stroz (1943) respectively.

Specimen, National Museum of Canada.

Robsart 4 miles east) 1 ad. unsexed, July 8, 1948.

#### Western Long-eared Owl, *Asio otus tuftus* Godfrey

Cypress Hills Region. Bent (1908) recorded only a single adult were nest eggs at Bear Creek in June 2, 1905. However in a letter in 1921 found this owl breeding in woodlands at both Cypress Lake and Estevan. However, Young in 1926 and our party in 1948 did not observe the species.

Specimen, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Lake 1 ad. ♂, May 30, 1921.

One adult specimen of *tuftus* has been examined by the writer since the description (Godfrey, 1947) of this well marked race. This specimen, in the collection of Hoyer Leitch is a male in fresh plumage taken at Grenada, Saskatchewan, on September 11, 1922. In its coloration it is distinguishable at a glance from the several specimens from eastern Canada in the Hoyer Leitch collection. Todd's remarks (1947), written before *tuftus* was described as the paratype of a single specimen in the Carnegie Museum in an East Mountain Lake, the type locality of *tuftus* illustrate the characters of this race. Characters of *tuftus* are best developed in populations breeding on the western plains and I have seen no overlapping of characters of *tuftus* from these areas with those of *uliginosus* from the forested East. Birds breeding in localities west of the plains are in colour somewhat intermediate between *tuftus* and *uliginosus* but seem to average closer to *tuftus*.

#### Short-eared Owl, *Asio flammeus flammeus* (Pentaptychus)

Cypress Hills Region. In 1948, this owl was seen only once, a single bird 3 miles south east of Crane Lake. Macdonald (1903) states that Spreadborough observed it at Crane Lake in 1894. Bent (1908) also noted it at Crane Lake in 1905, and although he found it uncommon a nest was noted in June, 1905.

#### Saw-whet Owl, *Asio accipitrinus accipitrinus* (Gmelin)

Cypress Hills Region. Mitchell's 1924 statement that this owl breeds in the Cypress Hills and Mann's Blue Jay 1946, vol. 4, p. 211 report of one at Skull Creek on January 1, 1946, are the only information on the occurrence of this species in the region of which the writer is aware.

[Whip-poor-weil, *Caprimulgus vociferus* Wilson, Cypress Hills Region. Two nest records by Porter (1943a) are hardly conclusive and it seems best to place this species on the hypothetical list of the Cypress Hills region.]

**Muskeg Poor-will. *Phoenopopus nuttalli nuttalli* (Audubon)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Potter (1943a) states that he heard a muskeg poor-will for 2 or 3 nights in June 1905 at Eastend. There appears to be little reason to doubt the correctness of this identification in view of the distinctive call and of the fact that a specimen of the species was collected and another heard on the Alberta side of the Cypress Hills (Rand 1948).

**Eastern Nighthawk. *Chordeiles minor minor* (Forster)**

**Flotten Lake Region.** A common summer resident, breeding. In 1948, it was observed as follows: July 22(4), 23(15), 24(16), 26(3), 27(10), 28(4), 29(2), 30(5), 31(2); August 2(5), 3(5), 4(4), 5(1), 6(20), 7(14), 9(7), 10(40), 11(2), 12(7), 13(10), 16(2), 18(8), 23(6), 26(4), 31(1).

Robert P. Allen saw young of this species on site June 1947 at Flotten Lake.

Specimens: National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake: 4 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, 1 juv., July 24 to 28, 1948

Jeanette Lake: 1 ad. ♀, Aug. 2, 1948

**Sennett Nighthawk. *Chordeiles minor sennetti* Coen**

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, this bird was fairly common throughout the Cypress Hills and in the prairie and bad lands country. It was observed on June 2(2), 4(2), 5(2), 6(2), 7(1), 8(11), 9(1), 10(2), 11(1), 12(2), 13(4), 14(2), 15(2), 16(2), 17(1), 18(8), 19(1), 20(3), 21(1), 22(3), 23(1), 24(2), 25(1), 26(1), 28(3), 29(1), 30(2); July 2(2), 3(3), 5(2), 6(2), 7(2), 8(4), 12(8), 13(11). Best (1908) recorded it as common and breeding, as also did Taverner in 1921 at Cypress Lake and Eastend.

Specimens: National Museum of Canada

Eastend: 1 ad. ♂, June 21, 1921

Cypress Hills: 1 ad. ♂, July 13, 1948

Three specimens are on file (and seen) in the Cypress Hills and examined in the field but one was too decomposed to be preserved, are very pale and are referred to *sennetti*, rather than to *beaupreii* as has been done by others. Of interest in this connection is Todd's (1947) identification of specimens from Imperial, Idaho. Best's Lake or Bonanza (12 miles south-west) also as *sennetti*.

**Ruby-throated Hummingbird. *A. coronatus ruber* (Lacépède)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Potter (1930) recorded a hummingbird found in an excavated condition near Eastend in August 1925. It was identified at Saskatchewan Provincial Museum as of this species. There are a few other records, eight records of hummingbirds in the literature but whether they refer to this or to the following species is not clear.

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948, not uncommon throughout the region, breeding. On July 26 one was seen at Flotten Lake and on an iris and in Flotten Lake 2 were seen feeding at fresh raspberry canes in the back of a white birch, and another was noted there on the same date. 4 in all. On August 5, 4 were noted flying among the top of 30-ft. of bushes on the



same island, and one at the same place on August 7. On August 9, on the same island in Flotten Lake (Standfield, MacDonald, and the writer watched a female feeding and brooding young in a nest located 25 feet up in a slender white birch in mixed spruce-birch forest. Single birds were observed at Flotten Lake again on August 1, and 11. At Menow Lake one was noted on August 13. C. F. Brimer has observed the species regularly in summer at his home at Portneuro. Dexter (1922) says that this species is occasionally seen in July along Beaver River as far north as Ile-a-la-Croix.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake 1 ad. ♀, July 29, 1948

**Rufous Hummingbird, *Colaptes rufus* (Gmelin)**

*Cypress Hills Region.* Potter (1936) recorded specimens parked up dead as follows. One at Eastend August 11, 1929, which was forwarded to the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum and was identified there, one taken at Easter 1 August 18, 1932 and to be in the Museum at Shaunavon, and one found and by C. F. Holmes near Shaunavon on July 31, 1933. There are a 1 late July and early August records and all were apparently

**Calliope Hummingbird, *Stellula calliope* (Cuvier)**

*Cypress Hills Region.* A specimen is recorded by Potter (1936 and 1943b) as taken at Shaunavon on August 22, 1935, by Charles Gargust. This specimen was forwarded for identification to the National Museum of Canada and was identified as *Stellula calliope* by Taverner.

**Eastern Redstart Kingfisher, *Alcedo giesbrechtii strepera strepera* (Linnaeus)**

*Cypress Hills Region.* In 1948 this species was a frequent visitor along the streams and lakes of the wooded parts of the upper Cypress Hills. It was observed on June 5(1), 8(1), 8(1), 10(1), 14(3), 18(1), 19(1), 24(3), July 2(1), 12(5). A juvenile male was taken at Fairwell Creek on July 13; the orange rufous vent at which suggests that it was not long out of the nest.

Bent (1908) states that one was noted by Bishop at Maple Creek on June 16 and July 4, 1906. Taverner and Laing in 1921 saw a single specimen in the Eastend area on June 24 and 29.

*Flotten Lake Region.* In 1948, not uncommon in the vicinity of streams and lakes throughout the region. Observed on July 19(2), 24(1), 26(1), 27(4), 30(1). August 2(2), 3(1), 4(1), 5(2), 7(1), 9(1), 10(2), 11(2), 12(2), 13(1), 14(1), 16(1), 18(1), 20(1), 22(1), 23(2), 25(1), 26(1), 27(2), 29(2), 30(4), 31(4). September 1(4), 2(1), 3(1), 4(1), 5(1), 6(1).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Hills 1 juv. ♂, July 13, 1948

Flotten Lake 1 juv. ♀, Aug. 20, 1948

Wing of the Flotten Lake bird measures 161 mm, primaries of the Cypress Hills specimen not fully developed (wing 140 mm.)

**Hybrid Flicker.** *Colaptes cafer* x *auratus*

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 common throughout the wooded Cypress Hills, and noted also in the trees along country and plantations on the plains. Noted on June 3(3) 4(3), 5(3) 6(2), 7(3) 8(8) 9(3) 10(7) 11(4) 12(8) 13(3) 14(2), 15(3) 16(4), 17(2) 18(1) 19(10), 22(6), 24(18), 25(4) 26(9), 28(1) 29(3), 30(3), July 2(9) 5(12) 6(2) 7(6) 12(10), 13(26). Several nests containing young were noted between June 8 and July 2.

Bent (1908) found this hybrid population common in heavy timber along the creeks and noted it also in the Cypress Hills. Taverner in 1921 found flickers "not very common at either Cypress Lake or at Eastend." Young in 1928 records it as many as 15 on several dates.

**Flotten Lake Region.** An adult male taken at Flotten Lake on September 3, 1948 has orange yellow wing linings and traces of red in the moustache.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 2 ad. ♂, June 2 and 3, 1921.

Shanawabgo 3 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, 3 juv. ♂, 6 juv. ♀ June 18 to 20, 1933 and 1934

Eastend 1 ad. ♂, June 18, 1921

Maple Creek 8 ♂, 6 ♀, 1 unsexed, June 8 to July 12, 1948

Battle Creek 1 juv. unsexed, Aug. 16, 1927

Cypress Hills 2 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 unsexed June 28 to July 13, 1948

Flotten Lake 1 ad. ♂, Sept. 3, 1948

Bent (1908) finds one bird in those collected by him that he regards as pure *auratus*. Of the 21 specimens listed above all show some evidence of being hybrids.

**Boreal Flicker.** *Colaptes auratus borealis* Ridgw.

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948, a common summer resident throughout the region. Observed on July 19(4), 22(8) 23(4), 24(3) 26(8), 27(1), 28(6) 29(5) 30(8) 31(5). August 2(8) 3(3) 4(4), 5(2) 6(4), 7(2) 9(4) 10(4) 11(4) 21(9) 23(4) 24(4) 26(10) 28(2) 19(1) 20(5) 22(1) 23(3) 24(2) 25(2) 26(2) 27(5) 28(8) 29(6) 30(12) 31(9). September 1(6) 2(38) 3(34) 4(11), 6(12)

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Flotten Lake 4 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, 5 juv. July 27 to Sept. 3, 1948

Flotten Lake is within the breeding range of borealis as outlined by Ridgway (1914) and by Wetmore (1939). July and August specimens listed above as well as the following are all borealis. However 5 males and 2 females or first adult range (September 2 and 3) have wing measurements in mm. of 150, 158, 160, 161 and 163, females 157 and 157.5. Their average small for borealis, but are probably nearer that race than to *cafer*. Some or all of these September birds may be migrants.

**Northern Pileated Woodpecker.** *Hylocichla pileatus strobilata* Bangs

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948, an uncommon resident of the forests, probably breeding. One was observed by MacDonald on July 20 near Dornoch, and on August 11 the writer heard one unmistakably during

a heavy thunder storm 1½ miles east of Flotten Lake. The 'work' of the woodpecker was several times observed within a 5-mile radius of Flotten Lake. One was noted by MacDonald on August 29 and 30 near Flotten Lake.

**Western Red-headed Woodpecker.** *U. nescius erythrocephalus caucurus* Brodkerb

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 our only observation was of an adult noted by the writer in the Cypress Hills on June 25. Macoun (1903) mentions a pair found breeding at the east end of the Cypress Hills in June 1894 and that a hawk was seen at Crane Lake Bent (1908) states that one was seen in the Skull Creek timber on June 9, 1906 and that Dwight collected one in the Bigstone timber on July 19, 1906. Mitchell (1924 vol. 1, 1925) recorded a specimen taken by L. B. Potter near Eastend on April 30, 1920 and another taken at the same place on June 22, 1924. Taverner in 1921 saw one in a couple on the north side of Cypress Lake on June 5 and one was taken by Lang at Cypress Lake on June 11, 1921.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 1 ad. ♂, June 11, 1921

This specimen (wing 148 mm) is clearly referable to *caucurus*.

**Lewis Woodpecker.** *Apodemus lewis* (Gray)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Potter (1943a) calls this species "an uncommon straggler from the West". He observed it in the vicinity of Eastend on September 19, 1913 and says that there are several other September records. He records also spring observations (May 12, 1938, and May 26, 1939) and adds that there are reports of others having been seen about the same time.

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.** *Sphyrapicus varius niger* (Linnaeus)

**Flotten Lake Region.** Not uncommon summer resident, particularly in the mixed forests throughout the region. Observed on July 18(1), 19(2), 23(1), 26(2), 28(2), 29(9), 31(2), August 2(1), 3(1), 4(1), 6(1), 10(8), 12(4), 14(3), 19(2), 20(1), 23(1), 26(1), 28(1), September 1(1), 2(8), 3(2), 4(1), 6(1).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Flotten Lake 1 ad. ♂ 3 juv., July 26 to Aug. 12, 1948

**Northern Hairy Woodpecker.** *Dendrocopos villosus septentrionalis* (Nuttall)

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 we found this woodpecker not uncommon in the larger timber of the higher parts of the Cypress Hills where it was recorded on June 4(1), 5(4), 6(1), 8(3), 9(1), 14(1), 17(1), 18(2), 20(1), 23(4), 23(1), 26(1), 28(3), 29(1), 30(1), July 2(1), 7(1), 12(1), 13(4). This species was not recorded by Bent (1908) or by Taverner and Lang in 1921. However, Young in 1926, saw one on June 7 and Mitchell (1924) stated that it breeds in the Cypress Hills.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Not uncommon in forests throughout the region, where in 1948 we noted it on July 19(3), 23(2), 26(1), 30(1), August 3(1), 10(1), 12(2), 13(1), 14(3), 21(1), 30(1).

**Specimens.** National Museum of Canada

Cypress Hills 2 ♂, 2 ♀, June 5 to July 4, 1948

Flatten Lake 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Aug. 14, 1948

Wing measurements (in mm.) of above specimens are: From Cypress Hills 2 males, 129, 130; 2 females, 128, 129. From Flatten Lake 1 male, 130, 1 female, 133.

**Nelson Downy Woodpecker.** *Dendroica pubescens nelsoni* Oberholser

**Cypress Hills Region.** Apparently a rather rare resident of the woods, Cypress Hills. In 1948 it was observed only on June 4, 5 and 25, a single bird in each case. On two other occasions woodpecker drumming was attributed to this species. Bent (1908), Taverner (1944) and Yung (not observed). Piller (1925) said that it is rare in the Eastern region. Macle (1924) says it has been found breeding in the region but does not give its numerical status.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Occurs throughout the region. In 1948 we noted it on July 26(1), 27(2), 30(1), August 2(1), 6(1), 9(2), 12(2), 14(1), 16(1), 19(1), 25(1), 30(1), September 1(1).

**Specimens.** National Museum of Canada

Flatten Lake 1 ♂, 4 ♀, 1 unsexed, July 26 to Aug. 12, 1948

Of the 6 specimens listed above only 5 are useful for taxonomic purposes. Wing measurements of 4 females are in mm. respectively 95.98, 96.5, 96.5 and 96.5, and in one male 96.5. The last are intermediate between *mediana* and *nelsoni*, averaging near the center. However, in the male and 4 of the last 5 females, the average is lower and narrower than in birds from eastern and central areas nearest *nelsoni*. We have a single specimen from Cypress Hills taken in the 4000 ft. zone on July 5, 1948, which has a wing measurement of 102 mm., and with the bare region latera red faces reduced to more or less fully typical *nelsoni*. However, Macle (1948) has quite properly pointed out by wing measurements that these counts show that there is a great amount of overlapping in these characters between *nelsoni* and *Pinus Province*. He referred Alberta specimens from Wood Buffalo Park to a tentative *mediana* but it is not clear whether or not it would synonymize *mediana* with *mediana*. If we return *nelsoni* the present writer was to refer Flatten Lake birds, on average characters to *nelsoni*, with reservation that most of them are *nelsoni* means typical.

**Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker.** *Parus n. arcticus* Soderstrom

**Cypress Hills Region.** An adult male taken by MacDonald on June 5, 1948, as it fed high in a dead tree in a spruce-pine forest in the Cypress Hills, is our only record. This species was not previously reported from the region nor from the Alberta side of the Cypress Hills.

**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948, this was an uncommon species noted on yellow jack pine forest at Flatten and Jeanette Lakes. It was observed on July 29 (1), August 2 (3), 27 (1), 29 (1), 30 (2).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Hills 1 ad ♂, June 5, 1948

Flatten Lake 2 ♂, 3 ♀, July 29 to Aug. 30, 1948

**Alaska Three-toed Woodpecker.** *Picoides tridactylus borealis* Baird

**Flatten Lake Region.** Uncommon. Single birds were observed in jack-pine forest on August 2 at Jeanette Lake and on August 30 and September 6 near Flatten Lake.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Jeanette Lake 1 ♂, Aug. 2, 1948

Flatten Lake 1 ♀, 1 unsexed, Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, 1948

Apparently only 2 specimens have previously been taken in Saskatchewan (Moens, 1947) and a report on their subspecific status has appeared. One of the specimens listed above is clearly referable to *borealis* while the other two are possibly *borealis* but are nearer *laevis*. Fleming (1919) referred a specimen from Fort Du, Howett on the Mandan side of the Canadian-Mandan border, to *laevis*. However specimens from Ilford farther east in Mandan on the Hudson Bay Railway, and from Birch Coumphant Lake and Crystal in the National Museum seem referable to *borealis*.

**Western Kingbird.** *Tyrannus tyrannus borealis* Ord (Osage)

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 this species was widely distributed over the plains although commonest where irrigated or where some prairie is left. Its appearance is indicated by a nest containing 5 eggs collected on July 8, 1948, on a narrow ridge overlooking a river on the left side of a wooded, rarely visited 6 miles or so south of Cypress Hills. Apparently an unusual nesting site. In the case of Cypress Hills this kingbird was taken only a few times near forest edges. On the plains and lower Cypress Hills it was observed as follows: June 3-7; 4-6; 5-1; 7-10; 8-18; 9-1; 10-5; 13-8; 15-10; 16-14; 17-19; 19-14; 21-10; 24-15; 26-12; 28-5; July 2-5; 3-6; 5-3; 7-3; 8-12; 12-12; 13-1. Bent (1908) found this species common. Taverner in 1921 found it only occasionally on the south side of Cypress Lake but it was common on the north side or near Eastend.

**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948 we found this species most common from after Creek south where there were more open fields although as many as were noted on day July 22 at Flatten Lake, and on August 2, 2 were seen at Jeanette Lake where they frequented lake or stream edges or open meadows. Observed in the region on July 19-8; 22 (5); 23 (12); 30 (2); August 2-2; 3-12; 5-1; 6-14; 9-2; 11-3; 12-7; 13-7; 16-3; 21-6; 30 (2) September 3 (3).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Maple Creek (8 miles north) 1 ad ♀, June 16, 1948

Flatten Lake 1 ad ♂, Aug. 8, 1948

This western race was described by Oberholser (1932). In our material birds from Manitoba and west average slightly paler dorsally and ventrally than those from Ontario and east. There is some overlapping, however, and the differences are considered by some to be too slight and inconsistent to justify recognition. However, in autumn plumages the differences are considerable in about 75 per cent of the immature specimens in the National Museum of Canada.

**Arkansas Kingbird.** *Tyrannus verticalis* Say

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 this species was not uncommon locally on the plains along tree borders, coulees or in tree plantations. Even in the driest parts of the region a nest was located in a few sparse, isolated trees (Populus tremula) beside a long deserted ranch house near Highway 48 about 2 miles north of the Manitoba border. It was not found in the upper Cypress Hills. Notes as follows: June 2(7), 3(2), 4(3), 8(5), 10(3), 13(1), 15(2), 16(8), 17(1), 19(10), 21(4), 24(5), 26(6), 28(7), July 2(3), 3(3), 5(2), 8(1), 12(3). Bent (1908) recorded it not quite so common as the preceding species in 1903 and 1906. Taverner in 1920 saw one between Bigstick and Crane Lakes on August 10, and in 1921 he recorded 2 on May 19 and another on June 22.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Mayo Creek (8 miles north), 1 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀ June 16, 1948

[Crested Flycatcher, *Myiarchus cinerascens* Lawrence. Foster (1942a) recorded a night observation of this species, probably near the old New Scotland farm, northwest of the border, and was shot and killed on a morning along the river road.]

**Eastern Phoebe.** *Sapornia phoebe* (Latham)

**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948 it was not commonly seen in alders and willows along the streams. A nest with young was located under the bridge over Waterton River on July 20, and on August 3 a family group was observed 8 miles west of this at a new farm south of the same river. Near Moxton Lake a nest of 4 on July 19 and another of 3 on July 30, 2 of these in alders and a nest on July 30. Only one bird was observed at Flatten Lake, a sooty example on August 20, our latest observation.

Farther south at Cochin F. G. Bard collected a nest and 4 eggs on June 14, 1935, and a nest with one egg of this phoebe and one of the cowbird on June 15, 1935, at Miley.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Dominion (8 miles north), 1 juv. ♀, Aug. 12, 1948

Flatten Lake, 1 juv. unsexed, Aug. 20, 1948

**Say Phoebe.** *Sapornia sayi sayi* (Boscuparis)

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 this species was uncommon and was observed as follows: On June 19 a pair were nesting under a eucalypt 3 miles south of Moxton Lake. On June 21 a pair nesting under the seat of an aluminum cable car formerly used for crossing a small creek 3 miles north of the Waton Creek, and on July 3 a pair was located nesting in a eucalypt in the badlands country near Ravenscrag.

Bent (1908) also found it uncommon. Towner and Laing in 1921 saw it occasionally near Cypress Lake and, later on, finding no nest in either these areas. Macgill (1903) recorded 2 nests at Cypress Lake in June 1894.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 1 ad ♀, June 10, 1921

Doerney Lake (3 miles south) 1 ad ♀, June 10, 1948

Robert, 3 miles south July 8, 1948

These specimens are rather than specimens of *poliopterus* from Chitana River, Alaska, and Lapre River, Yukon. Their measurements are: 1 male, wing 106, tail 83.5, culmen 14.2 mm.; 2 females, wing 105, 97, tail, 81, 77, culmen 13.5, 13 mm.

**Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, *Empidonax flaviventris* (Baird and Baird)**

**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948, this species was observed a few times, mostly in alders along small streams and once in a stand of open, mature jack pines. Noted on August 2(4), 4(2), 7(3), 10(2), 11(1), 16, 1). This species probably is commoner in the wooded parts of central Saskatchewan than the few records indicate.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Flatten Lake 1 juv. sexed, Aug. 10, 1948

Jeannette Lake 1 juv. ♂, Aug. 2, 1948

These specimens and a good series from Alberta do not appear to differ from specimens from Ontario and eastward.

**Alder Flycatcher, *Empidonax traillii traillii* (Audubon)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent (1908) did not personally observe this species but stated that B. C. Cope collected one in the Cypress Hills on July 27, 1906. Towner and Laing secured specimens from Cypress Lake as listed below in late May and early June. In 1948, we did not find it in the higher parts of the Cypress Hills, but one was secured by the writer in alders at the east end of Cypress Lake on June 13.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Common in alder and willow thickets throughout the region. It was noted on July 18(3), 19(4), 22(1), 23(3), 24(6), 26(2), 27(2), 28(5), 29(2), 31(3), August 3(10), 4(4), 5(3), 7(3), 9(1), 10(3), 11(4), 12(6), 13(1), 16(9), 20(2), 25(1), 28(1), September 1(1). It apparently is common north at least to North Battleford where the writer noted 3 on the evening of July 18, 1948.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 3 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, May 31 to June 3, 1921

Flatten Lake 1 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, 3 juv., July 24 to Aug. 28, 1948

**Least Flycatcher, *Empidonax minimus* (Baird and Baird)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent (1908, found this species "very common in the under of Maple and Skull Creeks." Towner and Laing in 1921 collected 5 at Cypress Lake as listed below. In 1948, we did not record it in the higher parts of the Cypress Hills where amphisp was common.

*Flatten Lake Region* Fairly common in more open woodland throughout the region, breeding. Observed on July 19(11), 23(2) adults feeding 3 young, 24(3), 26(3), 27(4), 28(2), 29(2), 31(2). August 2(2), 3(1), 7(1), 10(2), 11(4), 12(3), 16(4).

Fleming (1919) recorded a female taken at Lake Le-à-la-Croix on May 29, 1914 north of the region. South of the region at North Battleford, the writer saw 2 least flycatchers on the evening of July 16, 1948.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Lake 1 ad ♂, 4 ad ♀, May 31 to June 10, 1921.

Flatten Lake 1 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, 2 juv ♂, July 23 to Aug. 16, 1948.

Methuen Lake 1 ad ♀, 1 juv ♂, Aug 3 to 13, 1948.

#### Wright Flycatcher, *Empidonax wrighti* Baird

*Cypress Hills Region* In 1948 we found this the common *Empidonax* of the higher parts of Cypress Hills. It was noted in pure stands of aspen or willow or frequently where these were mixed with coniferous woods. Its call is different from that of *coeruleus* or *traillii* was given from a variety of situations, not infrequently from the top of a good-sized lodgepole pine or a 35-foot white spruce. It was not seen on the lower slopes or along the coulees at the base of the Cypress Hills. It was noted as follows: June 5(3), 6(1), 8(2), 11(3), 12(3), 14(3), 18(4), 22(8), 28(3), 29(3). July 2(2), 5(3), 7(4), 10(3).

Bent (1908) says that Bishop found it common with half-fledged young in the Cypress Hills, from July 25 to 30, 1906. Mitchell (1924) recorded it as breeding on the north slope of the Cypress Hills and also that specimens were taken by P. A. Taverner at Cypress Lake May 31 and June 2, 1921. The Cypress Lake records are erroneous, however. These particular specimens have been examined by the writer and are unquestionably *montanus*.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Hills region 12 ad ♂, 3 ad ♀, June 4 to July 7, 1948.

Measurements (in mm.) of 12 males are: Wing, 67.8-72.5 (av. 69.9); tail, 58.5-68 (av. 62.5); exposed culmen, 11.2-12.5 (12.1).

#### Western Wood Pewee, *Contopus richardsoni richardsoni* (Swainson)

*Cypress Hills Region* Bent (1908) states that Bishop took a specimen in the Cypress Hills on July 27, 1906. Taverner and Laing in 1921 saw and collected 2 specimens thought to be a pair on June 10 at Cypress Lake.

*Flatten Lake Region* Common summer resident throughout the region. In 1948 it was noted as follows: July 19(2), 23(3), 24(6), 26(3), 27(2), 29(4), 30(1). August 2(14), 3(25), 4(1), 5(2), 6(3), 7(2), 9(3), 12(3), 16(2), 23(4).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Lake 1 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, June 10, 1921.

Flatten Lake 2 ad ♂, 3 ad ♀, 1 juv ♂, July 24 to Aug. 12, 1948.

Jeannette Lake 1 ad ♂, 3 ad ♀, Aug. 2, 1948.



**Olive-sided Flycatcher.** *Kutvillurmus borealis* (Swainson)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Vignault Bent (1908) records 2 specimens taken at Maple Creek on June 8, 1908.

**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948, this flycatcher was noted usually in old burnt land or muskegs from Mendon Lake to Flatten Lake, as follows: July 26(2), 27(2), 29(4), August 2(6), 3(4), 10(1), 15(1), 23(2), 27(1).

**Specimens.** National Museum of Canada.

Flatten Lake: 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, July 26 and 27, 1948.

Jeanette Lake: 1 ad. ♂, Aug. 2, 1948.

Mendon Lake: 1 ad. ♂, Aug. 3, 1948.

Wing measurements of these specimens are: 3 ♂, 105-5, 105, 106-5, 1 ♀, 106 mm. respectively.

**Hayt Horned Lark.** *Eremophila alpestris hayti* (Bishop)

**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948, no horned larks were observed in the region until September 2 when 2 appeared at Flatten Lake. Two were noted on the following day and 8 on September 6. They probably were migrants.

**Specimen.** National Museum of Canada.

Flatten Lake: 1 ad. ♂, Sept. 2, 1948.

In size (wing 111 & tars. tars. 70-0, wings, 24, exposed culmen 11) and coloration this specimen is referable to *hayti*.

**Desert Horned Lark.** *Eremophila alpestris leucolaima* Cassin

**Cypress Hills Region.** Common and breeding on the plains, scarcer about treeless areas in the higher parts of the Cypress Hills, commonest on the plains south of Cypress Hills. The species was noted on June 3(6), 4(6), 7(25), 8(4), 10(1), 11(1), 13(10), 15(20), 16(8), 17(20), 19(5), 21, 21(0) a nest on this date contained 3 eggs, 23(2), 24(12), 26(8), 28(5), 30(8), July 2(3), 3(55), 5(4), 7(1), 8(1) marked 450-13(8).

**Specimens.** National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Hills: 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, May 21 to June 1, 1921.

Robson (15 miles west): 4 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, June 17, 1948.

Gowdewick (13 miles south): 1 ad. ♂, June 31, 1948.

Bent (1908) found specimens from the eastern part of this region to be nearer *E. a. erythraea* (Oberholser) whereas those taken on the alkaline sage-brush lands of western Saskatchewan and in Alberta were more typical of *leucolaima*.

All our 1948 specimens are from the arid plains south of Cypress Hills and the 1921 birds were taken also on the south side of the lower Cypress Hills at Cypress Lake. I am unable to separate them from specimens from southeastern Alberta referred to *leucolaima* by Oberholser (1902) and by Rand (1948).

A series of 3 females and 2 males from Davidson and Last Mountain Lakes Saskatchewan (April to July) was examined. They perhaps average, in color, very slightly paler and greyer than birds from extreme southwest-

ern Saskatchewan and northeastern Alberta but apparently they do not differ sufficiently to justify separation as *euthymus*. A series of 7 from the western Manitoba, referred to *euthymus* by some, differs in being of greyer dorsal coloration from our set. Eastern Alberta and central western Saskatchewan series but instead of being paler they are consistently darker.

Todd (1947) examined 22 specimens from East Mountain Lake, Day Island, and Eibow. He referred them to *leucolaema* after an examination of the type of *leucolaema* and that of *euthymus*. He seriously questions the validity of *euthymus*.

#### Tree Swallow. *Iridoprocne bicolor* (Aud.)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Apparently an uncommon breeder. It may be more numerous in winter. Macoun (1903) says that Spreadborough saw 2 at Crane Lake in 1894. Bent (1908) saw it a few in 1905 and only one in 1906. He says that Day found a nest on June 9, 1906. Taverner saw the species on Bigstick Lake on August 9, 1920 but noted none in 1921. In 1948, our party saw only a single bird on June 3 at Maple Creek.

**Flotten Lake.** In 1948, we observed 20, 5 pairs west of Dorisburg on August 6, between 150 and 200 were noted at Flotten Lake and on August 10, 5 also at Flotten Lake. In 1947 Robert P. Allen (MS) recorded this species May 8 to 11 at Jackfish Lake, near Carleton and he recorded the species at Flotten Lake on May 14 of the same year.

#### Bank Swallow. *Riparia riparia riparia* (Linnaeus)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Breeds locally where roads or water provide cuts adequate for its needs. In 1948, 12 were noted about resting barnies in a cut in the lower Cypress Hills beside Highway 21. It was also noted on both the plains and in the Cypress Hills as follows: June 13(23), 15(8), 17(45), 19(8), 24(2), 26(2), July 3(3). Bent (1908) and Taverner in 1921 also found this species locally common. Macoun (1903) says that Spreadborough found nests at Skat Creek, near Crane Lake.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Noted on July 18(8), 23(1), 30(2), 31(2), August 3(15), 5(4), 6(7).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 1 ad ♂, May 29, 1921.

#### Rough-winged Swallow. *Streptoprocne ruficeps ruficeps* (Audubon)

**Cypress Hills Region.** This species was placed on the hypothetical list of Saskatchewan birds by Mitchell (1924). No mention of its occurrence is made by Macoun (1903) or Bent (1908) and Taverner in 1921 and Young in 1926 did not identify it. Mitchell (Potter 1943b) collected a specimen, evidently the first for the Province, on May 22, 1925 near Ravensburg, and F. G. Bard took a female on June 6, 1934, in Cypress Hills Park, which is in the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum.

In 1948, however, we found this swallow not uncommon. At Maple Creek 4 were observed on June 8, 6 on June 10, and 4 on July 12. At Cypress Lake 3 were noted on June 17, 4 were seen 3 miles north of Willow Creek near the Montana border, on June 21 and 3 south of Ravensburg on July 8.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Willow Creek (3 miles north) 1 ad. ♀, June 11, 1948

Maple Creek 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. unsexed, June 6, 1948

**Barn Swallow.** *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster* Boddaert

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 this swallow was fairly common and breeding in the vicinity of buildings along the plains near the Cypress Hills. We observed it on June 3(3), 7(4), 8(4), 10(2), 13(4), 15(8), 16(3), 17(10), 19(2), 23(2), 24(4), 26(6), 28(2), 30(2), July 2(1), 3(8), 6(3), 7(2), 8(8), 13(2).

**Flotten Lake Region.** Common in the southern part of the region about buildings from Mead on Lake north to Dorintosh where noted on July 18(2), 19(1), 23(2), 26(10), 12(2). Two were noted at Waterhen Lake, but none was seen at Flotten Lake.

**Greater Cliff Swallow.** *P. rostratus pyrrhonota* Appropolis Oberholser

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 this was locally a common species, its presence determined by the availability of nesting sites. On June 19 about 80 nests were counted under a overtop over Gap Creek southwest of Maple Creek. The species was noted south to the Montana border. It was observed as follows: June 13(1), 17(1), 19(85), 21(20), 24(8), 26(4), July 8(8).

**Flotten Lake.** Two at Flotten Lake on August 8 was our only observation.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 1 ad. ♂, May 23, 1951

Maple Creek (3 miles southwest) 4 ad. ♂, 5 ad. ♀, June 19, 1948

I agree with Rand (1948) that *Appropolis* is a recognizable race. He has discussed (loc. cit.) the material in the National Museum and our additional good series listed above, indicates that, although there is a certain amount of overlapping of characters, *Appropolis* is a valid race.

**Purple Martin.** *Progne subis subis* (Linnaeus)

**Flotten Lake Region.** Purple martins were breeding in a rough martin house about 3 miles west of Dorintosh on July 21 as evidenced by adults carrying food. Here on July 21, 6 adults were noted, on July 30 3 and on August 5 5. Along Waterhen River 6 miles west of Dorintosh, 12 (adults and young) were observed on August 3.

**Specimen, National Museum of Canada**

Dorintosh (6 miles west) 1 ad. ♂ Aug 3 1948

*Alberta Canada Jay. Perisoreus canadensis albescens* Peters

**Flatten Lake Region.** Very common, permanent resident throughout woods, parts of the region where it was noted on the following dates: July 22-6; 23-12; 24-12; 26-11; 27-4; 28-7; 29-18; 30-4; 31-26; August 2-43; 31-31; 4-16; 5-18; 7-12; 9-6; 10-21; 11-10; 12-11; 14-23; 16-27; 18-7; 19-7; 20-6; 21-2; 22-2; 23-8; 24-9; 25-3; 26-9; 27-17; 28-10; 29-6; 30-13; 31-18. September 1-7; 2-15; 3-14; 4-8; 6-8. Noted south of this region July 17, 1948.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Flatten Lake: 6 ♂, 10 ♀, July 24 to Sept. 2, 1948.

This series of 16 specimens, mostly in fresh plumage, is very uniform and is unquestionably referable to the well-marked race *albescens*.

*Northern Blue Jay. Cyanocitta cristata bromia* Oberholser

**Upper Hills Region.** Apparently the only records of occurrence of the blue jay in this region are by Potter (1944a), who saw one near Haysville on December 31, 1946. A few others were seen at the same place.

**Flatten Lake Region.** L. E. Shuler told the writer that the blue jay is present throughout the year at Flatten Lake and that it winters commonly. In 1948 we noted it through out the region, as follows: July 19-1; 23-2; 24-1; 31-7; Aug. 1-2; 6-2; 7-1; 9-2; 10-6; 11-12; 12-6; 13-1; 14-9; 16-7; 19-3; 20-1; 21-3; 22-6; 23-12; 25-6; 26-8; 27-8; 28-10; 29-6; 30-11; 3-5; September 1-3; 2-6; 3-4; 4-5; 6-6.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Flatten Lake: 1 ad ♂, 2 imm. ♂, 2 imm. ♀ 1 imm. mixed, July 1; Sept. 2, 1948.

Sutton (1935) commented on the paucity of specimens (N.M.C., No. 27512 from Lac la Puce, Alberta) taken on June 28, 1926, as tentative evidence of its synonymy. How can it be so near as a well-preserved type as well as the specimens from the Flathead and Alberta mountains, but in 2 more typical specimens from Battle River, Alberta, in fresh plumage, one is rather pale and the other immature and of a coloration different from the adult. The other is about average for *bromia*.

Our Flatten Lake birds seem referable to *bromia*, although all but one are new ring leavers. The adult is a first September plumage and does not seem separable from *bromia*. The immature is certainly new, but

being new, it is impossible to determine its referal from this record. The evidence is small and it is clear that specimens from the Peace Provinces are best placed with *bromia*, although it is not entirely certain. A considerable number of specimens and additional material particularly from Alberta, is needed to determine the significance of this with complete certainty.

*American Magpie. Pica pica ludovicianae* (Silliman)

**Upper Hills Region.** Apparently this species has increased considerably in recent years. Although Mearns (1903) recorded that "in May, 1895" one was seen at the mouth of Frenchman's River on June 22, also at East End Post and Farwell [Farwell] Creek, where it breeds, the

only a few of the ravens recorded at Bent 1900 to 1905 and 1906 was the first by Bishop. The earliest nest I have seen was at Taverne in 1921 in a cottonwood tree. The date of June 26 being reported by P. B. Shaw is almost certainly incorrect. In 1932 there were very few ravens in the Tupper Lake region, but the following eight years after Lawrence Foster says that he was on the White Mini River for eight years and there were no ravens. He is a nest of 1910 and it is possible that there were no ravens in the Tupper Lake region. Foster in 1930 says that in 1901-1904 the ravens were very common but that they were not common in 1905-1906. In 1910 he was quoted as saying that the species was common in numbers since. In 1921 Taverne and Tupper Lake, the ravens rather common on the north side of Tupper Lake and very common near Tupper Lake.

In 1948 we found this species very common in the Cypress Hills and in the mountains and in the north, but they were not common in the breeding season, mostly in the mountains and in the north and young were not seen. Notes as follows: June 3-7: 4-8, 7-5, 8-16, 10-27, 11-7, 12-2, 13-4, 14-2, 15-6, 16-14, 17-10, 18-6, 19-15, 20-11, 21-13, 22-2, 23-4, 24-14, 25-2, 26-13, 28-7, 29-3, 30-12. July 2-45, 3-12, 5-23, 6-2, 7-6, 8-3, 12-45, 13-37.

**Foster Lake Region.** Uncommon in summer. Two were noted at Beaver River on June 20 1948 and a single at Foster Lake on August 21. On September 3-2 were seen between Foster Lake and Mount Lake. C. F. Shaw's observations were very interesting in stating that this species is more common in winter than in summer. A specimen was taken by Sharley at Tupper in December 1948 and forwarded to MacDonald for mounting and is in the latter's private collection.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada.**

Cypress Lake: 1 ad. ♂, June 3, 1932.

Eastend: 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, 1 juv. ♂, 2 juv. ♀, June 17 to 27 1931.

Cypress Hills: 2 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, June 11 to 14 1938.

#### **Northern Raven, *Corvus corax principalis* Ridgway**

**Cypress Hills Region.** According to Foster (1930) the raven was never common in the region. At that writing he had recorded only 2 or 3 individuals the last in 1912. Later he completed (1943) that the species was never common in the region and gave the last record as February 12 1916.

**Foster Lake Region.** Not uncommon throughout the region. Notes as follows: June 22(1), 23-2, 24(9), 26(4), 27(5), 28-5, 30(5), 31-2; August 5-3, 9-2, 10-2, 11(1), 12(1), 14(1), 16-4, 19-2, 20-5, 21-5, 22-1, 23-5, 24-3, 25-3, 26-3, 27-5, 28-1, 29-5, 30-6, 31(3); September 1-10, 2-4, 4-5, 5-7, 6-9, 7-1. F. Sharley told the writer that it is common in winter.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada.**

Foster Lake: 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀ taken on June 24 to Aug. 27 1945.

#### **Western Crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis* Ridgway**

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 this species was fairly common in the vicinity of the Cypress Hills where abundant nesting sites are available. In the nesting season it was frequently noted on the prairie although a few times it was observed at considerable distances from trees. It was recorded

as follows: June 3(10), 4(11), 5(1), 6(1), 7(11), 8(7), 9(3), 10(9), 11(8), 12(6), 13(30), 14(3), 15(10), 16(8), 17(8), 18(3), 19(13), 20(2), 21(18), 22(5), 23(4), 24(8), 25(4), 26(10), 28(6), 29(9), 30(12), July 2(8), 3(3), 5(14), 7(7), 8(8), 12(8), 13(12).

Taverner and Laing in 1921 found the crow common at Cypress Lake and Eastend. Taverner (1921) recorded at Cypress Lake that "I flushed a female blue-winged teal over a patch of rose bushes near the lake. She fluttered off and I concluded as though she had a nest. A crow was flying by at the time, evidently seen, for the male bird sat poised an instant on sight of the perturbed duck, whence and came back and all the time I remained waiting for the nest the crow remained in the immediate neighbourhood. At last I gave up and finally went home before the crow was there conducting a search of its own. I do not think it found the nest, but I caught it there several times again that day. It was perfectly apparent that this crow knew what the duck's action meant just as well as I did."

#### Specimens: National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake: 1 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, June 10, 1931.  
Eastend: 2 ad. ♂, 4 ad. ♀, 1 juv. ♀, June 18 to 23, 1931.  
Cypress Hills: 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, June 12, 1935.

Measurements of the 1935 specimens are in mm: 1 ad. male, wing, 300, tail, 173, tarsus, 55.5, exposed culmen, 45.5; 1 ad. ♀, wing, 302, tail, 174, tarsus, 55.5, exposed culmen, 45.

#### Crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos* subsp.

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948 crows were common south of the Watheen River, much less so north of it. Crows were recorded on July 18(2), 19(11), 22(4), 23(4), 30(23), August 2(1), 3(12), 4(2), 5(40), 7(1), 10(1), 12(13), 13(8), 16(3), 18(2), 20(1), 21(40), 25(3), 26(2), 27(3), 28(4), 29(5), 30(3), 31(11). September 1(3), 2(2), 3(20), 4(5), 6(3).

No specimens are available and I am therefore unable to determine the subspecific status of crows of the region.

[Pigeon Jay *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus* Wied. Potter (1943a) published a sight record of a bird, now fled to me as of this species in the Eastend area on September 16, 1910. Unfortunately the specimen could not be collected.]

#### Clark Nutcracker, *Ascalapha columbiana* (Wilson)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Mitchell (1924) recorded a specimen taken at Ravensburg on September 19, 1919 by Spencer Pearce who observed several on his ranch that year. Potter (1943a) states that Pearce saw another in September 1925.

#### Long-tailed Chicksadee, *Parus atricapillus hyperborealis* Harris

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, this was a common breeding species in the Cypress Hills occurring throughout the coniferous and aspen forests at higher altitudes and down along the wooded scarces, a nest to the plains, but not observed on the plains. A nest 9 feet up in a dead aspen contained large young on June 9. Young first observed on June 24. (Observed on June 3(2), 5(5), 6(2), 7(4), 8(2), 9(3), 10(2), 11(2), 14(4), 16(1), 17(1), 18(4), 19(2), 20(2), 22(8), 23(2), 24(4), 25(19), 26(5), 28(6), 29(3), 30(3), July 2(3), 5(2), 7(8), 12(6), 13(4)).

*Macoun* (1903) recorded only 2 seen by Sprossborough in the east end of the Cypress Hills on June 27, 1894. Bent (1908) says that Bishop found it to be fairly common in the Cypress Hills and the upper part of Maple Creek. Taverner in 1921 recorded only one sight record by Young on June 26. Young in 1926 saw the species regularly, but not more than 4 in any one day. Potter (1929) recorded 12 strikes, probably this species, in the valley of the Smoky River December 26, 1928.

*Flotten Lake Region.* Common, permanent resident throughout the region. Observed as follows: July 19(3), 23(12), 24(10), 26(11), 27(8), 28(10), 29(33), 30(1), 31(12), August 2(7), 3(5), 4(8), 5(4), 6(6), 7(3), 10(26), 11(6), 12(16), 14(9), 16(39), 19(5), 20(6), 21(6), 23(7), 25(6), 26(10), 27(18), 28(15), 29(3), 30-20(1), 31(18), September 1(12), 2(6), 4(26), 6(12).

#### Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Hills: 7 ad. ♂, 3 ad. ♀, 1 juv. ♂, June 5 to 30, 1945.

Maple Creek (4 miles south): 1 ad. ♂, 1 juv. ♂, June 24, 1945.

Flotten Lake: ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, 1 juv. ♂, ad. ♂, 2 juv. ♂, July 24 to Sept. 4, 1945.

Recent taxonomic studies of the races of this cuckadee have been made by Taverner (1940), Duvall (1945), and Reed (1948). Taverner apparently concluded that no significant differences exist between *atrapallus* and populations that had been referred to *septentrionalis* in Canada. Duvall recognizes the color differences but, apparently, due to inadequate material he concluded that birds from the Canadian prairie provinces are of the same type as those populations of *atrapallus* from the American West, or the ones of material in the National Museum of Canada. Reed concluded that Canadian prairie birds should be called *septentrionalis*.

The writer agrees with Reed. The additional material listed above is in both size and color clearly referable to *septentrionalis*. Measurements of 8 breeding adult males from the Cypress Hills region are (in mm.): wing 65-69 (average 67.6), tail 63-68.5 (65.2); of 2 adult females wing average 64.5, tail average 64.7. From Flotten Lake a male in complete post-natal plumage has a wing length of 69.5 mm. and the tail measure 67. An adult male in fresh plumage from Flotten Lake has a wing length of 72 mm. and the tail length is 69.5. Four females in fresh autumn plumage from Flotten Lake measure wing 64-66 (average 65.12), tail 63.2-66 (64.3).

#### Brown-headed Chickadee, *Parus hudsonicus hudsonicus* Towner

*Flotten Lake Region.* Common permanent resident in considerable insect throughout the region. Observed as follows: July 22(3), 23(3), 24(3), 26(16), 27(2), 28(7), 29(8), 31(12), August 2(8), 3(16), 4(8), 5(5), 6(3), 7(4), 9(6), 10(10), 11(2), 12(2), 14(8), 16(32), 18(1), 20(2), 23(8), 24(6), 25(1), 26(9), 27(6), 28(9), 30(6), 31(6), September 2(6), 4(5), 6(3).

#### Specimens National Museum of Canada.

Flotten Lake: 3 ad. ♂, 6 juv., July 26 to Sept. 4, 1945.

A study of the races of this chickadee is currently being made by the writer.

**White-breasted Nuthatch.** *Sitta carolinensis arizonae*

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1921 Lang recorded this nuthatch in his canyons, the first nuthatch of this species. The bird was seen at close range. Whether or not Merriell's (1924) vaginiference is the same species of this species in the Cypress Hills is based on this record, is not known by the present writer. There seem to be no other published records for the region.

**Red-breasted Nuthatch.** *Sitta carolinensis Lanius*

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 there was an uncommon summer resident in the coniferous forests of the Cypress Hills. A pair was noted July from June 3 to July 13 in lodgepole pine forest near camp and another pair was noted irregularly also in lodgepole pine half a mile distant. The only others observed were a pair in mature white spruce forest in the Cypress Hills several miles east of the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary on June 30. The pair noted near camp apparently were breeding but the nest was not discovered.

Ben (1908) quotes Hux as having heard a nuthatch at the summit of the Cypress Hills on July 29, 1906. Potter (MS) saw a single specimen in July 1922. Tassier and Lang in 1921 did not record the species but Young in 1928 saw one on July 25 at about half a mile W. Cameron (MS) saw one on a barn roof near the P. E. R. A. Mistle Creek reservoir out on the plains some 12 miles south of the Cypress Hills last August 12, 1948.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Rather common though not the region in jack pine and other coniferous forests. In 1948, we recorded it on July 19(1), 22(1), 23(2), 24(2), 26(7), 27(1), 28(2), 29(3), August 1(3), 3(2), 4(1), 6(4), 10(4), 11(4), 12(5), 13(1), 14(7), 16(8), 19(12), 20(4), 21(1), 22(1), 23(9), 24(4), 25(4), 26(12), 27(10), 28(12), 29(10), 30(10), 31(26), September 1(16), 2(18), 3(14), 5(2), 6(7).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada.**

Cypress Hills 2 ad. ♂ July 5 to 10, 1948

Flatten Lake 2 ad ♀ 1 imm ♂ 2 imm. August July 29 to Aug 14, 1948

**Brown Creeper.** *Certhia familiaris americana* Bonaparte

**Flatten Lake Region.** Apparently an uncommon breeder. An adult and 2 juveniles not long out of nest were observed by the writer in a mature white spruce forest 2 miles east of Flatten Lake on July 26, 1948. Our only other observation was of 2 noted by MacDonald on September 6.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada.**

Flatten Lake 1 ad ♂ 1 juv ♀ 1 juv. August July 26 to Sept 6, 1948

[Droser *Certhia macroura macroura* Bonaparte. Pottery (1943) remarks on suspected occurrence of the droser in the Cypress Hills and which has vague.]

**Western House Wren.** *Troglodytes arizonae parkmanni* Audubon

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, a common summer resident in the aspen woodland of the Cypress Hills and down to the plains among the wooded coulees. Several nests were found 2 on July 13. The species was recorded



on June 3 (1), 6(1), 7(1), 8(1), 9(3), 10(1), 11(1), 12(1), 13(3), 14(1), 17(4), 19(3), 20(1), 22(1), 21-12-26(9), 28(1), 29(2), 30(1), July 2(4), 5(10), 7(6), 12(1), 13(10).

Macoun (1903) says that at Brandon, although finding it abundant at Cypress Lake, Elk Creek, and the east end of Cypress Hills in June 1894. Bent (1908) says that it was very abundant in the timber along the creosote Tavorner and Laugel in 1921 noted it as quite common in the scrubby of the coulees at Cypress Lake, rather less numerous at Eastend, and Young in 1926 frequently recorded it.

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948, this species was noted only twice. On July 19, 2 were observed at Dorintosh and on August 6 one at Meadows River near Meadow Lake. It was not observed in the unsettled country north of Dorintosh.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 4 ad. ♂ June 6 to 10, 1948

Cypress Hills 1 ad. ♂ 2 ad. ♀ 1 juv. ♀, July 8 to 13, 1948

Elk Creek (3-6.5 miles north), 4 ad. ♂ June 28, 1950, and June 24, 1948

**Common Rock Wren. *Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus* (Say)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, this species was observed at only one locality. On July 8 eleven males, of whom were juveniles, were noted among scruboak on a rising slope in the juniper-elm (*Juniperus horizontalis*) scrub of the west end of Old Man On His Back Plateau.

Macoun (1903) recorded that at Brandon, although saw a male in the east end of Cypress Hills June 26, 1894. Bent (1908) did not record it. Tavorner and Laugel in 1921 recorded the species amongst the scrubby hill along the southern valley near at Eastend, we found them not uncommon. Mitchell (1924) recorded without further details, specimens taken near Ravensburg. F. G. Beal (1935) secured a male near Eastend, on June 12, 1934.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Hills 1 ad. ♂, June 20, 1894

Eastend 4 ad. ♂ June 17 to 22, 1921

Old Man On His Back Plateau 3 juv. ♂ 2 juv. ♀, July 8, 1948

**Mockingbird. *Mimus polyglottus* (step.)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Although this species was not mentioned in Mitchell's (1924) list of the birds of Saskatchewan it seems that at least 3 specimens have been taken in the Cypress Hills region since that work was published. Potter (1928) took a specimen at Eastend, on May 31, 1928. This is now in the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum as also is another taken by W. A. Mann on November 1, 1929, at South Creek, near Pelly. A third specimen is that referred to in the following excerpt from a letter written to Tavorner by Charles F. Holmes (date June 10, 1935): "You will be interested to hear that I captured a male Mockingbird yesterday in the Whiteside." The present whereabouts of this specimen is unknown to the writer. The present writer has no examined any of these specimens and therefore does not know their racial status.

**Western Catbird.** *Donatella cordimana rufescens* Aldrich

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, the catbird was locally fairly common and breeding in the shrubbery along the wooded canyons and streams, considerably less common in shrubbery and thickets of the upper Cypress Hills. It was recorded on June 3(2), 5(1), 8(4), 10(8), 17(5), 19(2), 24(14), 26(10), July 5(6), 6(6), 7(7), 8(1), 12(10), 13(2).

**Froster Lake Region.** In 1948, we did not find the catbird north of Beaver River where on July 18 one was observed and 2 on August 6. One was noted near Dumfries on July 23. The species was not uncommon in the willow bushes along Meadow River near Meadow Lake, July 18 to 20, and on July 18 a subadult juv. not long out of the nest, attested to the breeding of the species there.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake: 1 ad. ♀, 1 ad. ♂, June 1, 1921, June 17, 1948.

Meadow Lake: 2 ad. ♀, 2 ad. ♂, June 21, 1920, June 17 to July 3, 1948.

Aldrich (1946) described *D. rufescens*, a western race, on the basis of its paler ventral coloration. After a careful study of the material listed above together with gene series from widely scattered Canadian localities in the National Museum, the present writer is of the opinion that although there is a certain amount of overlapping of characters in eastern and western birds, the race *rufescens* is worthy of recognition.

**Western Brown Thrasher.** *Toxostoma rufum longicauda* (Baird)

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 it was observed in tall shrub tangles along the north-facing lower slopes of Cypress Hills breeding. Not observed in the higher parts of the Cypress Hills. It was recorded on June 3(2), 8(1), 17(1), 16(1), 17(1), 19(1), 24(4), including an adult pair (see below), 26(1), July 12(5), 13(4). Bent (1908) did not record the brown thrasher in 1905, but in 1906 he noted it as "one mated in the timber belt." Taverner and Ling also found it around on the 1921 noting only a single singing male in the timber belt of Cypress Lake May 30 and 31, and another individual in the Froster region on June 23.

This species was noted by the writer north to North Battleford where 4 were seen in a short walk on July 16.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Meadow Lake: 1 to 10 in company with 1 ad. ♀, 2 ad. ♂, June 14, 21, 1948.

The male noted here measures in fresh wing 110 and 136. The females measure respectively wing 104, 105, 111 and 131. The large size of these specimens is partly a result of long wings. They are large part of which is due to species, but this is probably due to feathering. The writer can see no consistent colour difference between western and eastern specimens in fresh autumn plumage.

**Sage Thrasher.** *Oreoscoptes montanus* (Townsend)

**Cypress Hills Region.** There is little to add to Poterius' (1937 and 1943a) accounts of the occurrence and breeding of this species in the Peace River Valley. The species was not observed by us, perhaps

because this particular area received little attention in 1948, due to the fact that so much has been done there previously by Potter Barn, Taverner, and Laing.

**Eastern American Robin.** *Turdus migratorius migratorius* Linnaeus

**Flotten Lake Region.** This species in 1948 was a very common summer resident, breeding throughout. In 1948, it was recorded on July 19(8), 23(10), 24(3), 26(6), 27(5), 28(12), 29(10), 30(19), 31(7), August 2(18), 3(11), 4(7), 5(11), 6(11), 7(10), 9(6), 10(11), 11(3), 12(18), 13(4), 14(7), 16(1), 18(1), 20(2), 23(8), 24(6), 25(1), 26(10), 27(6), 28(9), 29(4), 30(9), 31(6), September 2(6), 4(5), 6(3). Robert P. Allen (MS) in 1947 found several nests with "young nearly out of nests on July 5."

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake: 1 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, 4 imm., July 26 to Sept. 3, 1948

All are referable to *migratorius*, but some may be migrants. However, the adult male taken on July 26 and an adult female on August 9 probably represent the breeding population.

**Western American Robin.** *Turdus migratorius propinqua* Ridgway

**Cypress Hills Region.** Common throughout the higher wooded parts of the Cypress Hills and at lower altitudes where woods occur along coulees, lakes, or streams. The species was recorded in daily numbers varying from 2 to 28. Several nests were noted.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Hills: 4 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, June 5 to July 3, 1948

Although Bent (1908) referred all his southwestern Saskatchewan specimens to this race, Taverner (1934) and the AOU Check-list (1931) confine its Canadian distribution to southeastern British Columbia. Rans (1948) recently outlined its distribution in southern Alberta on the basis of material in the National Museum of Canada. Our additional Cypress Hills, Saskatchewan material also proves to be referable to *propinqua*. However, the easternmost limits of this race in Canada cannot at present be determined with certainty because of the inadequacy of breeding material from points farther east in the southern part of the Prairie Provinces.

**Eastern Hermit Thrush.** *Hylocichla ustulata larum* Bangs and Penard

**Flotten Lake Region.** Fairly common breeder occurring in coniferous and mixed forests throughout the region. In 1948, it was recorded on July 18(2), 23(1), 24(1 adult accompanied by 3 young), 27(3), 28(1), 29(4), 30(1), 31(2), August 2(11), 3(10), 4(2), 5(2), 6(2), 7(2), 9(2), 10(1 carrying food), 11(4), 13(1), 14(4), 16(7) and in smaller numbers to September 6 when field work terminated.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake: 2 ad. ♀, 4 imm., July 26 to Aug. 31, 1948

**Olive-backed Thrush, *Hylocichla ustulata amoena* (Town)**

**Cypress Hills Region** In 1948, an inconspicuous summer resident in the upper Cypress Hills where it was observed usually in mixed or aspen forest on June 4(1), 5(2), 6(1), 10(2), 12(1), 16(1), 17(2), 18(1), 23(1), 25(1), 26(1), 29(1). July 2(2), 5(1), 12(1). Bent (1908) recorded a juvenile taken on May 27, 1908 and states "on the parent was found at Bishop on the summit of the Cypress Hills". Taverner and Laing in 1921 were able to collect at least 7 at Cypress Lake between May 30 and June 3, some of which were probably migrants. They did not record the species later in the season at Eastend.

**Flatten Lake Region** This species appeared to be as common as the preceding, but it was noted throughout the region. That it breeds is attested by a young juvenile, August 9, 1948.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 4 ad. ♂, 3 ad. ♀, May 30 to June 3, 1948

Cypress Hills 1 ad. ♂, June 12, 1948

Flatten Lake 1 ad. ♀, 2 post-juv., 1 juv., July 26 to Aug. 10, 1948

Of the recently taken Flatten Lake material, the adult female is rather a more ashy grey than the types or others. The 2 post-juvenals are on the other hand, decidedly olivaceous.

**Gray-checked Thrush, *Hylocichla ustulata ustulata* (Lafrenay)**

**Cypress Hills Region** Migrant Bent (1908) recorded the taking of 2 specimens of this species in west and along Maple Creek on June 8, 1908. One of these he referred to *brevifrons* on the basis of very small size.

**Willow Thrush, *Hylocichla fuscescens schisticola* (Ridgw.)**

**Cypress Hills Region** In 1948 this thrush was quite common in the Cypress Hills in the broad aspen zone just below coniferous forest. It was common too in the willow tangles of the coulees and streams in the lower Cypress Hills but was not observed in the coniferous forest of the highest parts of the Hills.

**Flatten Lake Region** Observed only at Meadow Lake in the southern part of the region where on July 18, 2 were recorded also another individual on the following date. Between the Cypress Hills and Meadow Lake the species was often heard where suitable habitat occurred.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Hills 1 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, June 28 to July 7, 1948

**Eastern Bluebird, *Saba irula irula* (Linnæus)**

**Cypress Hills Region** In 1948, this species was noted by us only on the north slope of the lower Cypress Hills along Highway 21. Here it was noted on June 8(3), 16(5), 15(2), 16(1), 26(3), but because these birds remained in the proximity of ranch houses we refrained from collecting specimens. Potter (1923) recorded the breeding of a pair of this species in 1922 at Eastend. The same author in 1924 recorded the appearance of an additional pair in 1923 which did not nest and he wrote (1943a) that it was then in

irregular and irregularly distant. A specimen collected by Potter at Eastend on June 16, 1922, was examined by the writer at the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum. The species was not recorded by Bent (1908), or by Taverner and Lang in 1921. Reid (1948), did not record it on the Alberta side of the Cypress Hills and the above appear to be the westernmost recorded breeding stations of the species in Canada.

**Mountain Bluebird, *Sialis currucoides* (Beckstein)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** This species is common in the aspen groves at all altitudes on the Cypress Hills and it occurs also on the plains where cavities in trees provide nesting places. It was recorded in 1948 on June 5-2 one of which was carrying nesting material; 11(6); 12(2); 13(3); 15(1); 17(1); 21(6). a nest in a dilapidated bird house in a sparse poplar (*P. balsamifera*) was broken about a deserted ranch house on the plains near the Medicine hooker; 26(2); 30(1); July 2(3); 5(1); 7(2); 8(1); 12(7); 13(1). Potter (1923) wrote that although this bluebird was at that time present near Eastend in abundance it had decreased having been quite scarce some 12 years previously. Bent (1908) did not record it in 1905 and 1906.

**Flotten Lake Region.** C. F. Sharley told the writer that he saw a few bluebirds on the Matheson Flats, south of Matheson Lake, almost every spring. Robert Allen noted the species at Flotten Lake in the spring of 1947.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Eastend: 1 ad ♂ June 21, 1921.

Cypress Hills: 4 ad ♂, 2 ad ♀, June 11 to July 2, 1923.

**Townsend Solitaire, *Myadestes townsendi* (Audubon)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Charles F. Holmes collected a male on April 21, 1931 at his house in Medicine Hat. Again in 1933 another male was taken by Mr. Holmes who stated in a letter to Taverner dated September 16, 1933, "I have taken another Townsend's Solitaire male. This is the second I have taken in two years and I believe is the third record for the province. Potter (1943a) said that he observed one at Eastend on April 19, 1906, and that he saw another at his ranch on April 24, 1941.

**Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet, *Regulus satrapa satrap*.**

**Flotten Lake Region.** Although much coniferous forest was examined, which apparently was suitable for the breeding of this species, this kinglet was not observed until September 4 when MacDonald noted 6 at Flotten Lake. On September 6 he noted 4 more at the same place, squeaked one up to within 5 feet, noted unquestionably the diagnostic markings. There seems to be no recorded instance of the breeding of this species in Saskatchewan, although it probably does so farther north.

**Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet, *Regulus calendula calendula* (Linnæus)**

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948 not uncommon in coniferous and in mixed forests near Flotten Lake and Jeanette Lake. That it breeds is strongly indicated by a specimen taken on August 2, which, in juvenal

the range has not begun to rise or just passed its range and was obviously not long out of the nest. It was recorded on 4/27(1), 4/28(2), 4/29(1), 5/1(1), 5/3(1), 5/4(1), 5/6(1), 5/8(1), 5/10(1), 5/12(1), 5/13(1), 5/14(1), 5/15(1), 5/16(1), 5/17(1), 5/18(1), 5/19(1), 5/20(1), 5/21(1), 5/22(1), 5/23(1), 5/24(1), 5/25(1), 5/26(1), 5/27(1), 5/28(1), 5/29(1), 5/30(1), 5/31(1), 6/1(1), 6/2(1), 6/3(1), 6/4(1), 6/5(1), 6/6(1), 6/7(1), 6/8(1), 6/9(1), 6/10(1), 6/11(1), 6/12(1), 6/13(1), 6/14(1), 6/15(1), 6/16(1), 6/17(1), 6/18(1), 6/19(1), 6/20(1), 6/21(1), 6/22(1), 6/23(1), 6/24(1), 6/25(1), 6/26(1), 6/27(1), 6/28(1), 6/29(1), 6/30(1), 7/1(1), 7/2(1), 7/3(1), 7/4(1), 7/5(1), 7/6(1), 7/7(1), 7/8(1), 7/9(1), 7/10(1), 7/11(1), 7/12(1), 7/13(1), 7/14(1), 7/15(1), 7/16(1), 7/17(1), 7/18(1), 7/19(1), 7/20(1), 7/21(1), 7/22(1), 7/23(1), 7/24(1), 7/25(1), 7/26(1), 7/27(1), 7/28(1), 7/29(1), 7/30(1), 7/31(1), 8/1(1), 8/2(1), 8/3(1), 8/4(1), 8/5(1), 8/6(1), 8/7(1), 8/8(1), 8/9(1), 8/10(1), 8/11(1), 8/12(1), 8/13(1), 8/14(1), 8/15(1), 8/16(1), 8/17(1), 8/18(1), 8/19(1), 8/20(1), 8/21(1), 8/22(1), 8/23(1), 8/24(1), 8/25(1), 8/26(1), 8/27(1), 8/28(1), 8/29(1), 8/30(1), 8/31(1), 9/1(1), 9/2(1), 9/3(1), 9/4(1), 9/5(1), 9/6(1), 9/7(1), 9/8(1), 9/9(1), 9/10(1), 9/11(1), 9/12(1), 9/13(1), 9/14(1), 9/15(1), 9/16(1), 9/17(1), 9/18(1), 9/19(1), 9/20(1), 9/21(1), 9/22(1), 9/23(1), 9/24(1), 9/25(1), 9/26(1), 9/27(1), 9/28(1), 9/29(1), 9/30(1), 10/1(1), 10/2(1), 10/3(1), 10/4(1), 10/5(1), 10/6(1), 10/7(1), 10/8(1), 10/9(1), 10/10(1), 10/11(1), 10/12(1), 10/13(1), 10/14(1), 10/15(1), 10/16(1), 10/17(1), 10/18(1), 10/19(1), 10/20(1), 10/21(1), 10/22(1), 10/23(1), 10/24(1), 10/25(1), 10/26(1), 10/27(1), 10/28(1), 10/29(1), 10/30(1), 10/31(1), 11/1(1), 11/2(1), 11/3(1), 11/4(1), 11/5(1), 11/6(1), 11/7(1), 11/8(1), 11/9(1), 11/10(1), 11/11(1), 11/12(1), 11/13(1), 11/14(1), 11/15(1), 11/16(1), 11/17(1), 11/18(1), 11/19(1), 11/20(1), 11/21(1), 11/22(1), 11/23(1), 11/24(1), 11/25(1), 11/26(1), 11/27(1), 11/28(1), 11/29(1), 11/30(1), 12/1(1), 12/2(1), 12/3(1), 12/4(1), 12/5(1), 12/6(1), 12/7(1), 12/8(1), 12/9(1), 12/10(1), 12/11(1), 12/12(1), 12/13(1), 12/14(1), 12/15(1), 12/16(1), 12/17(1), 12/18(1), 12/19(1), 12/20(1), 12/21(1), 12/22(1), 12/23(1), 12/24(1), 12/25(1), 12/26(1), 12/27(1), 12/28(1), 12/29(1), 12/30(1), 12/31(1), 1947(1), 1948(1), 1949(1), 1950(1), 1951(1), 1952(1), 1953(1), 1954(1), 1955(1), 1956(1), 1957(1), 1958(1), 1959(1), 1960(1), 1961(1), 1962(1), 1963(1), 1964(1), 1965(1), 1966(1), 1967(1), 1968(1), 1969(1), 1970(1), 1971(1), 1972(1), 1973(1), 1974(1), 1975(1), 1976(1), 1977(1), 1978(1), 1979(1), 1980(1), 1981(1), 1982(1), 1983(1), 1984(1), 1985(1), 1986(1), 1987(1), 1988(1), 1989(1), 1990(1), 1991(1), 1992(1), 1993(1), 1994(1), 1995(1), 1996(1), 1997(1), 1998(1), 1999(1), 2000(1), 2001(1), 2002(1), 2003(1), 2004(1), 2005(1), 2006(1), 2007(1), 2008(1), 2009(1), 2010(1), 2011(1), 2012(1), 2013(1), 2014(1), 2015(1), 2016(1), 2017(1), 2018(1), 2019(1), 2020(1), 2021(1), 2022(1), 2023(1), 2024(1), 2025(1), 2026(1), 2027(1), 2028(1), 2029(1), 2030(1), 2031(1), 2032(1), 2033(1), 2034(1), 2035(1), 2036(1), 2037(1), 2038(1), 2039(1), 2040(1), 2041(1), 2042(1), 2043(1), 2044(1), 2045(1), 2046(1), 2047(1), 2048(1), 2049(1), 2050(1), 2051(1), 2052(1), 2053(1), 2054(1), 2055(1), 2056(1), 2057(1), 2058(1), 2059(1), 2060(1), 2061(1), 2062(1), 2063(1), 2064(1), 2065(1), 2066(1), 2067(1), 2068(1), 2069(1), 2070(1), 2071(1), 2072(1), 2073(1), 2074(1), 2075(1), 2076(1), 2077(1), 2078(1), 2079(1), 2080(1), 2081(1), 2082(1), 2083(1), 2084(1), 2085(1), 2086(1), 2087(1), 2088(1), 2089(1), 2090(1), 2091(1), 2092(1), 2093(1), 2094(1), 2095(1), 2096(1), 2097(1), 2098(1), 2099(1), 2100(1), 2101(1), 2102(1), 2103(1), 2104(1), 2105(1), 2106(1), 2107(1), 2108(1), 2109(1), 2110(1), 2111(1), 2112(1), 2113(1), 2114(1), 2115(1), 2116(1), 2117(1), 2118(1), 2119(1), 2120(1), 2121(1), 2122(1), 2123(1), 2124(1), 2125(1), 2126(1), 2127(1), 2128(1), 2129(1), 2130(1), 2131(1), 2132(1), 2133(1), 2134(1), 2135(1), 2136(1), 2137(1), 2138(1), 2139(1), 2140(1), 2141(1), 2142(1), 2143(1), 2144(1), 2145(1), 2146(1), 2147(1), 2148(1), 2149(1), 2150(1), 2151(1), 2152(1), 2153(1), 2154(1), 2155(1), 2156(1), 2157(1), 2158(1), 2159(1), 2160(1), 2161(1), 2162(1), 2163(1), 2164(1), 2165(1), 2166(1), 2167(1), 2168(1), 2169(1), 2170(1), 2171(1), 2172(1), 2173(1), 2174(1), 2175(1), 2176(1), 2177(1), 2178(1), 2179(1), 2180(1), 2181(1), 2182(1), 2183(1), 2184(1), 2185(1), 2186(1), 2187(1), 2188(1), 2189(1), 2190(1), 2191(1), 2192(1), 2193(1), 2194(1), 2195(1), 2196(1), 2197(1), 2198(1), 2199(1), 2200(1), 2201(1), 2202(1), 2203(1), 2204(1), 2205(1), 2206(1), 2207(1), 2208(1), 220

Specimens. National Museum of Canada

Foston Lake 1 ad ♂, 4 mm., Aug. 4 to Sept. 1, 1949

Jeune de Lake 1 mi. S. Aug. 2, 1943

**Western Pipe.** *Anthus cervinus nevadensis* Todd

*Cypress Hills Rept.*—Magnet Four was observed by TAYLOR and LAING at CYPRESS LAKE on May 23, 1922, and HALL and LLOYD (1922) saw it in the region on October 7, 1922, and BENTON (1922) saw it on

*Flatten Lake Reservoir Migrant.* This species appeared at Flatten Lake on August 31 when 13 were observed. Noted also on September 1 (8), 2 (3), 3 (6), 4 (2), 5 (4), 6 (34).

**SPECIMENS.** National Museum of Canada

Proton Lake 1 ad ♂ 8 mm, 4.0g RT to Spec 4, 1988

There were 119 fish taken in 1961. It is possible that the number of fish taken in 1962-1963 is less than in 1961. Quilley and southern Baldpate, by its much larger lake, undoubtedly support a large spring shoal of green-winged teals. About 100 in Northern Lake and 100 in Western Lake were taken by peregrine falcons in 1961. The lake is about 100 ft. in diameter. In the Saskatchewan-Minnesota border northwest of Minnesota (Wind Lake, Wind Lake Lake, and so on) there are more and more interesting waterfowl perhaps, and are larger populations. It was 2 species, Shovel Lake, September 14, 1918, were identified in the lake to quail.

**Keywords:** Pipit, *Anthus trivirgatus*, Audubon

*Cypress Hills Region.* In 1948 this species was not uncommon in the Cypress Hills and on the plains. It was most often observed at the air over the two areas during the Cypress Hills air show as a raptor over the Alberta fair at Brooks on June 7-10, 13-12, 1944; 17-1, 19-3, 22-4, 23-31, 30-41. I never saw Long in 1952, recorded it only as a common at Cypress Lake where Long found a bird's eye picture nest and fairly common as a hawk flying over at 1936 recorded it in numbers varying from 0 to 6 in an area in a north slope of the Hills. He located a nest with 5 eggs on July 5.

**SPECIMENS.** National Museum of Canada

Quanta Hall 2nd fl. June 24 to July 5, 1929

Bahamas Warbling Vireo, *Geothlypis trichas* *validirostris* Reichenow

*C. aurea* *Halla Region*. Potter (1924) mentions the species as usually one of the commonest winter residents. Howe [?] has a specimen taken 12 miles south of Pecos on October 9, 1922.

Flotten Lake Region Robert P. Allen (MS) saw this species at Flotten Lake on June 1, 1947.

**Cedar Waxwing.** *Bombusops cedrorum* Vieillot

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, a very common summer resident throughout the wooded parts of the Cypress Hills, breeding. Observed on June 3-6, 4(1), 5-14(1), 6-6, 7-4(1), 8(12), 9(10), 10-6(1), 11(2), 12-17(13(4), 14(23), 15-2(1), 16-2(1), 17-8(1), 18(7), 19(3), 20(4), 21-4, 22-15(23(2), 24-6, 25-9, 26-2(1), 29-11, 30-8(1), July 2(9), 5-8(1), 7(8). A nest on June 22 was nearing completion in a white spruce; another was built in *Crotaegus* and on June 29 contained 5 eggs.

Potter (1924) speaks of the frequent occurrence of this species, as having seen it on only two occasions in 22 years of residence at Eastern Mountain. Maroun (1904) makes no mention of its occurrence in the Cypress Hills. Bent (1908) says few were seen in 1906. Towner and Loring in 1921 recorded it as occasionally seen at both Cypress Hills and Eastern but not very commonly. Young in 1926 said it occurred at all. In 1948 it was very common as indicated above. Band (1948) said that it fairly common in 1945 on the Alberta side of the Cypress Hills.

**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948 a common summer resident throughout breeding. Recorded on July 18(8), 19(4), 22-8(1), 23-12(1), 24(2), 26-11, 27-8(1), 28-8(1), 29-10, 30(2), 31-16(1). August 2(5), 3-1(1), 4-6(1), 5-18(1), 6-14(1), 7(3), 9-40(1), 10-12(1), 11-30(1), 12-9(1), 14(14), 16(7), 19-25(1), 20-8(23-20), 25(6), 26-10, 27-6, 28-14(1), 29-25(1), 30(24), 31-14(1), September 2(2), 4(8), 5(5).

First flying young seen on August 9.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Hills 2 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, June 8, 1948.

Flatten Lake 2 ad ♂, July 31 to Aug. 31, 1948.

**Northwestern Shrike.** *Lanius excubitorides excubitorides*

**Cypress Hills Region.** Winter visitor. Seen at Marr, Blue Jay, No. 1, No. 2, 3, 12(1) and others near Marr. One species in the region during the winter has no record. A specimen taken at the summit of Cypress Hills, 15 miles south of Pipestone on October 9, 1922, is in the collection of Horis Lloyd.

**White-rumped Shrike.** *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides* Say

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, most often noted about forest edges or tall shrubbery fringes on the lower slopes of the Cypress Hills, but occurred also in sparse shrubbery about a natural forest near Crane Lake and also at other tree plantations well out in the old grass treeless plains. Recorded on June 3(2), 4(1), 7(1), 10(1), 15-1(1), 16(2), 19-3(1), 26(4), July 2(1), 3(3), 7(1), 8-4, 12-4. First flying juveniles noted on July 8.

**Flatten Lake Region.** This species was not observed north of Meadow Lake where we observed 3 short-tailed juveniles attended by an adult on June 19, 1948.

specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Flatten Lake 1 ad ♀, June 15, 1948.

Cypress Hills (lower north slopes) 2 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, 1 juv ♀, June 16 to July 8, 1948.

**European Starling. *Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris* Linnaeus**

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 this species was apparently not yet common in the region, but was quite widely distributed. It was noted mostly in the wooded areas just south of Maple Creek. One was noted also at a deserted ranch house abt. 2 miles north of the Montana border on June 21 and on July 13, 4 were seen on upper Fairwell Creek well up in the Cypress Hills. It was recorded on June 3(4), 4(2), 8(3), 10(3), 16(14), 19(2), 21(1), 26(2), July 3(5), 13(4). There is a specimen in the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum taken at Sand Creek, near Piapot, on May 26, 1948. Rand (1948) did not record it on the Alberta side of the Cypress Hills in 1945.

**Blue-headed Vireo. *Vireo solitarius solitarius* (Wilson)**

**Flatten Lake Region.** We arrived in this region too late to determine whether or not this species breeds, but it seems likely that it does so. It was recorded on July 27(3), August 2(3), 7(4), 10(9), 11(6), 12(6), 14(1), 16(2).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Flatten Lake: 1 ad. ♂, ♀ imm., July 27 to Aug. 12, 1948.

**Red-eyed Vireo. *Vireo olivaceus* (Linnaeus)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Considering the vast areas in the Cypress Hills that appear to be ideal habitat for this species, it is surprisingly uncommon. Rand (1948) says that there were no vireos in the higher parts of the Cypress Hills of Alberta. In 1948, it was observed in stands of aspen or willow in the upper Cypress Hills: 2 on June 14, one on June 22, and another on June 23 and 7 on upper Fairwell Creek, June 13, and on the lower slopes, 10 miles southwest of Maple Creek, one was seen on June 19. Taverner remarked (MS.) that Eastend was one of the very few places he had ever been where this species was not a conspicuous bird. In 1931 he and Laing saw none there, but noted a few single individuals at Cypress Lake. Best (1908) said that Bishop saw several in Maple Creek timber on June 8, 1908. Young in 1926 recorded none.

**Flatten Lake Region.** A common summer resident, noted in 1948, as follows: July 18(5), 19(8), 22(3), 23(7), 24(12), 26(7), 27(8), 28(11), 29(11), 30(6), 31(11), August 2(2), 3(10), 4(17), 5(3), 6(7), 7(8), 9(3), 10(10), 11(16), 12(18), 13(3), 14(8), 16(13), 18(6), 19(6), 20(3), 23(1), 27(4), 29(5), 30(2), 31(2).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Lake: 2 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, May 30 to June 6, 1931.

Cypress Hills: 3 ad. ♂, June 13 to July 14, 1948.

Flatten Lake: 1 ad. ♂, ♀ imm., July 29 to Aug. 10, 1948.

**Philadelphia Vireo. *Vireo philadelphicus* (Cassin)**

**Cypress Lake Region.** Apparently the only record is that of Best (1908) of one in the Maple Creek timber on June 8, 1908, probably a migrant.



**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948 not uncommon in alder-willow tangles throughout the region. July 19(1), 29(1). August 4(1), 6(2), 10(3), 11(4), 12(8), 16(9), 29(4), 31(2).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Flatten Lake: 3 imm. ♂ and ♀, July 29 to Aug. 11, 1948.

**Eastern Warbling Vireo.** *Vireo gilvus gilvus* (Vieillot)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Taverner in 1921 saw 2, one of which he collected on May 31, in a coulee at Cypress Lake.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Robert F. Allen (MS.) saw this species and heard it singing at Flatten Lake on June 4, 1947.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Lake: 1 ad. ♂, May 31, 1921.

**Black and White Warbler.** *Hammonia virens* (Latham)

**Cypress Lake Region.** Migrant. Bent (1908) recorded a few in the Maple Creek timber on May 29, 1905. Taverner and Laing saw one on the north shore of Cypress Lake on May 31, 1921.

**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948, this species was common in the forests throughout the region. On August 7 an adult was seen feeding young at Flatten Lake. The species was observed on July 23(1), 24(4), 26(1), 27(1), 28(13), August 4(2), 6(2), 7(5), 9(1), 10(5), 11(8), 12(20), 14(1), 16(5), 26(1), 28(2), 30(1). September 1(1).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Flatten Lake: 1 ad. ♂, 4 imm., July 23 to Aug. 30, 1948.

**Tennessee Warbler.** *Vermicora peregrina* (Wilson)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migrant. Bent (1908) observed a specimen on May 29, 1905, in the Maple Creek timber. Taverner and Laing in 1921 saw a single specimen in a Cypress Lake coulee on May 30.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Rather common throughout the region, where it was seen on July 13(2), 19(3), 26(2), 27(10), 29(14), 30(2), 31(5). August 1(1), 2(3), 3(3), 4(7), 5(2), 6(6), 7(5), 9(1), 10(2), 11(16), 16(6), 24(8). F. G. Bard (MS.) took a nest and eggs at Cochin, just south of our area, on June 15, 1935.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Lake: 1 ad. ♂, May 30, 1921.

Flatten Lake: 1 ad. ♀, 4 imm. ♂, 3 imm. unsexed, July 29 to Aug. 24, 1948.

**Rocky Mountain Orange-crowned Warbler.** *Vermicora celata occidentalis* Oberholser

**Cypress Hills Region.** A very common summer resident of the aspen woods of the upper Cypress Hills, breeds. In 1948 it was recorded on the following dates: June 5(26), 6(12), 8(5), 9(3), 10(4), 11(10), 12(13), 14(14), 17(2), 18(7), 19(1), 20(2), 22, 18, 23(2), 25(13), 26(3), 28(8), 29(10), 30(1). July 2(8), 5(7), 7(6). On June 28, an adult was seen

carrying food. Bent (1908) quotes Bishop who found it common July 23-30, in the Cypress Hills. Taverner and Laing in 1921 recorded it as common in the coulees about Cypress Lake and more numerous in those of Frenchman River Valley near Eastend. Young in 1926 saw it in daily numbers varying between 2 and 10, from May 18 to July 9. He counted a nest with 4 eggs on June 10.

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948, this species was observed only a few times near Flotten Lake: July 24(1), 26(1), 27(1), 28(2); August 10(4); September 6(2).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake: 3 ad. ♂, 3 ad. ♀, June 1 to 8, 1921.

Eastend: 1 ad. ♂, June 16, 1921.

Cypress Hills: 12 ad. ♂, 3 ad. ♀, May 31 to June 10, 1926; June 5 & July 5, 1928.

Flotten Lake: 1 ad. ♂, 2 imm. ♂, 2 imm. ♀, 1 imm. unsexed, July 25 to Aug. 20, 1948.

Our Cypress Hills series is much less variable than the same series examined by Rand (1948), from the Alberta side of Cypress Hills. Our large series of southwestern Saskatchewan breeding birds is in both colour and size (4 males: wing 61-65, average 62.6 mm.; referable unambiguously to western). Flotten Lake material is in adult plumage and is therefore not being useful. In colour however the latter series may compare closely to western in comparable plumage, but the Manitoba specimens of the nominate race, but the grading of plumages from such migrant material is shaky. Rand (1948), included Edmonton in the Alberta range of western and Todd (1947) considers it to be the breeding bird at Hilda, Saskatchewan.

**Nashville Warbler.** *Vermivora nashvillei* subspecies

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent 1908 quotes Bishop as having plumage seen a pair of this species on June 8, 1906.

**Flotten Lake Region.** One was clearly observed by me near Flotten Lake on August 14, 1948. The specimen, unfortunately, was lost in the dense alder tangle it frequented.

**Eastern Yellow Warbler.** *Dendroica palmarum* (Gmel.)

**Cypress Hills Region.** A common summer resident of tall shrubbery in the Cypress Hills, more numerous on the lower slopes, breeding. Noted also about tree plantations on the plains, and in such a situation on July and plus near the Montana border this species was nesting in a sparse poplar tree *Corylus arborescens*, plantation on June 21. The species was noted on June 3(4), 4(2), 5(1), 7(1), 8(1), 10(4), 11(1), 12(2), 13(4), 14(1), 17(12), 19(12), 20(1), 21(8), 22(3), 23(3), 24(18), 25(1), 26(2), 28(1), 29(1), July 1(1), 5(7), 7(7), 12(20), 13(5). Bent (1908) calls this species the commonest warbler. Taverner in 1921 found it fairly common in coulees of Cypress Lake and in the shrubbery at Eastend.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Quite common in tall shrubbery throughout the region, breeds. In 1948 it was seen on July 19(13), 23(5), 24(1), 27(4), 28(2), 30(1), August 6(12), 7(2), 9(10), 10(8), 11(1), 12(1), 13(1). A nest on August 6 at Meadow Lake contained large young.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, June 1, 1921

Maple Creek 2 ad. ♂, June 8 to 18, 1948

Flotten Lake 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Aug. 9, 1948

Specimens from southwestern Saskatchewan are certainly aestiva. The Flotten Lake breeding birds tend only slightly toward annuicola.

**Northern Yellow Warbler.** *Dendroica peticola annuicola* DeGauder

**Flotten Lake Region.** Three specimens listed below are nearer the form. Presumably they are early migrants as 3 others taken on the same date (see above) are quite clearly aestiva and probably represent the breeding population.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake 3 imm., Aug. 9, 1948

**Magnolia Warbler.** *Dendroica magnolia* (Wilson)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migrant. Bent (1908) and party saw only one in 1905 and 1906. This was in the Maple Creek timber on June 8. The bird, an adult male, was collected.

**Flotten Lake Region.** This species probably breeds, but our 1948 party arrived in the region too late in the season to establish this. It was noted in coniferous forest between Meadow Lake and Flotten Lake on July 24(4), 28(2), 29(1), August 7(5), 10(3), 11(8), 12(5), 16(1), September 4(1), 6(2). Robert P. Allen (MSS) observed it at Flotten Lake on June 4, 1947.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, 2 post-juv. ♂, July 24 to Sept. 4, 1948

**Cape May Warbler.** *Dendroica cyanea* (Gmelin)

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948 this species was observed only twice as adult in an aspen thicket on the shore of Jewett Lake August 2 and on a small aspen on a island in Flotten Lake August 15.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Jewett Lake 1 ad. ♂, Aug. 2, 1948

Flotten Lake 1 ad. ♀, Aug. 15, 1948

**Alaska Myrtle Warbler.** *Dendroica coronata borealis* McGregor

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948 a common summer resident throughout. Adults were seen feeding young in July 24 attending to its brooding there. It was observed on July 24(7), 26(8), 27(1), 28(1), 29(5), 30(2), 31(3), August 2(18), 3(11), 4(3), 5(5), 6(1), 7(2), 9(4), 10(5), 11(6), 12(9), 14(5), 16(7), 19(35), 20(4), 21(6), 22(1), 23(25), 24(20), 25(6), 26(36),

37:40, 28:50, 29:8, 30:25, 31:15. September 1:20, 2:31, 3:4, 4:10, 5:10, 6:25. In 1947 Robert P. Allen (M.S.) first recorded this species on May 13.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Flatten Lake 1 ad ♂ 2 ad ♀ 1 juv ♀ 1 juv juv ♂ 2 ♀ 2 to Aug 21, 1948

Wing measurements of 2 adult males are respectively 74 and 75 mm., of the 2 adult females 72 and 72.5. The previous measurements (see Raper, 1948) quite correctly states that more sooty black pigment is not apparent in our western material as indicated for *hawaiiensis* (Oberholser, 1938). Actually the writer finds western birds are less sooty black on the breast than are birds of the nominate race.

**Audubon Warbler, *Dendroica auduboni auduboni* Townsend**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Common summer resident in the coniferous forests of the Cypress Hills region. On June 26 no male carrying food was observed. This species was recorded on the following dates: June 3(5), 4(5), 5(7), 6(4), 7(3), 8(8), 9(4), 10(4), 11(4), 12(8), 14(6), 15(1), 16(1), 17(1), 18(4), 20(2), 21(1), 23(1), 24(1), 25(8), 26(2), 28(1), 29(8), July 2(4), 5(4), 7(1), 12(4).

Here (1908) seems to be the first to have recorded this species in Saskatchewan saying that a Mr. Freigate shot a female with food in its mouth in a grassy area in the Cypress Hills on July 28, 1908. Although it is a common breeding bird in the upland forest of the Cypress Hills, immigration of this coniferous forest migrant to Manitoba, 1944, was not reported by Townsend until June 1921 (see Allen, 1926). It was first seen singing in the following year, June 10, 1922, on August 20, 1928 written by L. H. Potter, P. A. Foxworth, Audubon Warbler on May 27, 1934 second record. Potter, a known bird keeper, used to carry warblers at Brandon. The reason for warblers not being recorded previously is that these men did not work the higher parts of the Hills where there is coniferous forest.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Hills 8 ad ♂, 9 ad ♀, June 3 to July 10, 1948

Other records (1921) equate this race *D. g. memorabilis* of the Rocky Mountains with the nominate race. Wing measurements of 10 Cypress Hills males are 77-79 mm., 77.4 is approximately the average given by Oberholser (see ref. of M.S.) for males taken on July 4, 9 for *auduboni*. We have only 4 breeding season males from eastern British Columbia the wings 1 male average 77.5-78 mm., 74.4 for one (see Allen, 1944). Although admitting a possible difference between these two races, Allen indicates breeding on the east of Calgary is an overlap with the Rocky Mountain specimens.

**Black-throated Green Warbler, *Dendroica coronata* Townsend**

**Flatten Lake Region.** Observed only in the vicinity of Flatten Lake where it was seen on July 26(1), August 4(1), 7(3), 9(3), 14(2).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Flatten Lake 1 ad ♂ 2 juv ♂, 1 juv ♀, July 28 to Aug 9, 1948

**Chestnut-sided Warbler. *Dendroica penicillata* (Linnæus)**

**Flotten Lake Region.** On August 3, 1948, a chestnut-sided warbler was clearly seen by the writer at the edge of an alder tangle south of Matheson Lake. Before it could be collected, however, the bird disappeared into the tangle and was not seen again. It was observed through an 8 X binocular at 25 feet, however, and there could be no mistaking its identity. Although this seems to be the westernmost Saskatchewan record, it is not so surprising in the light of Mowat's (1947) statement that the species was uncommon but regularly observed at Emma Lake in south central Saskatchewan.

**Bay-breasted Warbler. *Dendroica castanea* (Wilson)**

**Flotten Lake.** Not uncommon in coniferous forest near Flotten Lake, breeds. Noted in 1948 on July 26, (4) 27, (3); August 7 (1), 8 (7), 16 (2), 28 (1). Juvenals out of the nest were observed being fed by adults on July 26 and August 8.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake 2 ad ♂, 1 juv ♀, 2 post-juv. Ju. 28 to Aug. 28, 1948

**Black-poll Warbler. *Dendroica striata* (Foster)**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migrant. Taverner and Laing in 1921 noted this species on May 30 (1), 31 (2), and June 1 (1), in shrubbery on the north side of Cypress Lake.

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948 this species was observed only once, a single immature noted by the writer between the south end of Matheson Lake and Waterhen River on August 3. As this specimen had not completely assumed post-juv. plumage, it is possible that the species breeds there, but it was observed nowhere else.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 1 ad ♀, May 31, 1921

Flotten Lake 1 imm. ♀, Aug. 3, 1948

Burleigh and Peters (1948) described a western race, *D. s. purda*. The writer prefers to await an opportunity of examining material from certain critical localities before discussing variation in this species.

**Western Palm Warbler. *Dendroica palmarum palmarum* (Gmelin)**

**Flotten Lake Region.** Not uncommon summer resident in the alder and willow of bog and water edges areas. On August 2, 1948, at Jeanette Lake the writer saw a female feeding 3 juvenals, obviously not long out of the nest. That it is a very common migrant is indicated by the large numbers present in late August and early September. It was recorded in 1948, as follows: July 31 (1), August 2 (4), 5 (1), 6 (1), 12 (3), 14 (1), 16 (3), 19 (4), 23 (1), 24 (3), 26 (20), 27 (12), 28 (20), 29 (3), 30 (11), 31 (10), September 1 (30), 2 (24), 4 (20), 8 (25).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Jeanette Lake 1 ad ♀, 1 juv ♀, Aug. 2, 1948

Flotten Lake 3 imm. ♀, Aug. 6 to 28, 1948

**Eastern Oven-bird.** *Scolecophagus oregonus* (Aud.)

**Flatten Lake Region.** Rather common in the area, but it is again uncommon in the hills. In 1948 it was recorded on July 22(1), 23(1), 24(2), 25(3), 27(1), 29(3), August 6(1), 10(1), 12(1), 14(7), 16(2), 23(1), 27(1), September 4(1).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Flatten Lake 1 ad. ♂, ♀ imm., July 28 to Aug. 14, 1948.

**Oven-bird.** *Scolecophagus oregonus*

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 this species was recorded in the aspen forest of the upper Cypress Hills. Observed on June 3(3), 4(3), 5(1), 11(1), 14(2), 18(1), 22(1), 28(4), 29(4), July 2(1), 3(1), 10(1), 28; an adult was noted carrying food. Bent (1928) and party did not record it near the Turner and Lang in 1920, nor Young in 1926. Peter in a letter to Turner dated August 30, 1938 wrote that on June 7 he had seen one female near Maple P. (1942), and that it had been noted in Cypress Hills but gave no further information. Barn. M. collected a male on May 31, 1934, in Cypress Hills.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Hills 1 ad. ♂, June 28, 1948.

Rana (1948) is mentioning the grey-green coloration of 3 males from the Alberta side of Cypress Hills. Apparently 3 Ontario birds. Inasmuch as the specimens are very well known and apparently were returned from a collection to a Congress of Ornithologists, it is not known how many of them are actually resembling the birds. However, there is a distinct variation in the song which may be a clue to the fact and an opportunity to examine a different material seems attempting to decide their subspecific status.

**Grainfield Waterthrush.** *Agelaius arvensis* *canadensis* Ridgw.

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migrant Bent (1928) noted the taking of an adult male in the Maple Creek water. June 8, 1906, in a wave of migrants. Taverner on August 16, 1920, saw one near Bigstick Lake.

**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948 this species was found singing in alder and willow tangles of lake and stream edges throughout the region as follows: July 27(4), 30(1), August 2(1), 4(1), 6(1), 7(2), 12(1), 13(1), 28(4), 30(1), 31(4), September 1(6). Latest song on August 12.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Flatten Lake 3 imm., July 27 to Aug. 28, 1948.

**Connecticut Warbler.** *Geothlypis trichas* Wilson

**Flatten Lake Region.** Most of the warblers of this genus that were observed well enough to be definitely well identified. An immature specimen was observed on August 16, 1948, but only certain record.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Flatten Lake 1 post-juv., Aug. 16, 1948.



Measurements of 10 Cypress Hills Saskatchewan adult males are (in mm.) wing, 57.5-62.0, av. 60.4, tail, 50.0-55.0 (52.1) with a difference of 8.3 mm. between the averages of wing and tail measurements. Tail measurements given by Rand (1948) for coastal southern British Columbia examples are similar (53-8).

In the material examined in the present connection there appears to be considerable overlapping in colour characters. For the present at least, it seems best therefore to recognize only *Oporornis tolmiei monticola* and the nominate race *Oporornis tolmiei tolmiei*. Canadian specimens are all referred, therefore, to the latter.

**Northern Plains Yellow-throat.** *Geothlypis trichas comparula* Bean and Aldrich

**Cypress Hills Region.** Very common summer resident in shrubbery throughout the Cypress Hills and on the plains along river banks and other shrub margins of water on the plains. Noted on June 3 (4), 4(4), 5(6), 6 (3), 7 (2), 8(7), 9(3), 10(8), 11(5), 12 (4), 13(4), 14(3), 15 (2), 16 (2), 17 (8), 18 (6), 19(8), 20 (2), 21(2), 22(11), 23 (6), 24(14), 25 (5), 26(8), 28 (6), 29(8), 30(4), July 2 (4), 5 (6), 7(16), 12(3), 13(5).

**Ftotten Lake Region.** This species was considerably less common here than in the Cypress Hills region, but it occurs throughout the region in tall and short shrubbery. Noted on July 19(3), 23(5), 24(1), 30(6), 31 (1), August 3 (2), 4 (1), 6(1), 12(4), 28 (2), 29(1), 30 (4), 31(1). September 1 (6), 4(2).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada.**

Cypress Lake: 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, May 31 to June 6, 1931.

Estevan: 1 ad. ♂, June 30, 1921.

Ftotten Lake: 1 ad. ♀, 6 imm., July 30 to Sept. 1, 1948.

Cypress Hills: 9 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, May 28, 1930, and June 5 to July 7, 1948.

**Long-tailed Chat.** *Icterus virens auricollis* (Lochmogen)

**Cypress Hills Region.** In an extensive stand of dense shrubbery, *Amelanchier*, *Prunus* and *C. reticulata* on the lower north slope of Cypress Hills, southwest of Maple Creek, 2 chats were taken on June 19, 1948. Two were observed there again on June 26 and on July 1 a male was collected. The male was singing and its behaviour strongly suggests that it was breeding. Most observations of this species in Saskatchewan have been made in the valley of Frenchman River and there are few records for the north side of the Cypress Hills. Soper (1942) gives an excellent history of this species in Saskatchewan.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada.**

Cypress Lake: 1 ad. ♂, June 3, 1931.

Maple Creek (9 miles southwest): 1 ad. ♂, June 26, 1948.

**Wilson Warbler.** *Virens pusilla pusilla* (Wilson)

**Ftotten Lake Region.** Near Ftotten Lake in willow or alder shrubbery, it was observed in 1948, as follows: August 11(1), 16(3), 20(1).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada.**

Ftotten Lake: 2 post-juv. ♂, Aug. 11 to 30, 1948.



**Canada Warbler.** *Virena canadensis* (Linnaeus)

**Flatten Lake Region.** Observed in alder and willow tangles, as follows: August 7(1), 9(2), 11(1)

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Flatten Lake 4 imm., Aug. 7 to 11, 1948

**American Redstart.** *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linnaeus)

**Cypress Hills.** In 1948, this species was observed only once—a year-old male, by MacDonald, in the dense shrubbery of a ranch 15 miles south of Maple Creek village. Bent (1908) noted a few in Maple Creek timber on May 29, 1905, and says that one was taken there on June 8, 1906. Taverner and Laing in 1921 saw one on June 9 and on the following date at Cypress Lake he collected a year-old male. Young in 1926 saw 2 on May 26, on June 1(1), 21(2), 22(1), 24(1), 26(1), July 3(1), 8(3).

**Flatten Lake Region.** Only fairly common, but observed throughout the region as follows: July 30(2), August 6(4), 9(1), 11(3), 12(3), 20(1), 27(1), 31(4), September 6(2)

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Maple Creek (3 miles south): 1 year-old ♂, July 7, 1948

Cypress Lake: 1 year-old ♂, June 10, 1921

Flatten Lake 3 imm. Aug. 7 to 27, 1948

**English Sparrow.** *Passer domesticus domesticus* (Linnaeus)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Potter (1930) stated that he first observed this species at his ranch at Eastend on October 6, 1907. Taverner in 1921 made no mention of it, but Young in 1926 recorded 20 on June 9 and 50 on July 8. In 1948 it was observed locally throughout the region where there were swamps and at almost all ranches and points as in the plains. It breeds abundantly. A nest was noted in a corner nest of the magpie on June 16. The first observation in June 3(50), 4(60), 7(12), 8(20), 10(23), 15(35), 16(8), 17(2), 19(8), 21(12), 24(20), 26(12), 28(1), July 2(6), 3(20), 5(10), 7(30), 12(28), 13(6)

**Flatten Lake Region.** Very common breeder at Meadow Lake but it was not observed north of the settlement near Dorintosh.

**Bobolink.** *Bobolinks* *organiensis* (Linnaeus)

**Cypress Hills Region.** A local summer resident in 1948. In the hay fields at the north base of Cypress Hills—2 miles south of Maple Creek village, 3 bobolinks were seen on June 16 and on June 24 a single bird was noted there. Four were observed in the lush marshes of Frenchman River a mile below Cypress Lake dam on June 17.

Mosoun (1903) recorded a few at the east end of Cypress Hills in June 1894. Bent (1908) recorded a single bird at Crane Lake June 13, 1905. Taverner and Laing in 1921 saw about 6 at Cypress Lake on May 31 and one on June 7. Potter (1924) stated that it is a rare bird near Eastend, but that in June 1923 about 6 pairs nested in a low-lying meadow there.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Maple Creek (3 miles south): 1 ad. ♂, June 16, 1948



**Yellow-headed Blackbird.** *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* (Bonaparte)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Very local, summer resident about larger sloughs on lake edges on the plains and in the treecess depressions (The Gaps) between the east and west banks of the Cypress Hills. Observed in 1948 on June 7 (96 at Bigstick Lake), 13(18), 17(20), 30(12), July 3(12), 8(4).

Macdonald (1903) recorded 4 sets of eggs taken at Crane Lake on June 8, 1894. It was not found there in 1948. Bent (1908) recorded it as very abundant. Towner (1921) noted a great nesting colony at the east end of Cypress Lake and the latter recorded 300 on June 9. There was still a colony there in 1948, but apparently only a small one as only 20 were seen by us. Young in 1938 recorded 50 on June 9. Apparently the species has suffered during the drought years in the region.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Noted only once on adult and 3 immatures at Meadow Lake on July 20, 1948.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 3 ad. ♂, May 23, 1931 and June 17, 1948.

**Giant Red-wing.** *Agelaius phoeniceus arctophila* Oberhauser

**Cypress Hills Region.** Common but local summer residents. Abundant in the marshes of sloughs and lakes on the plains, less common about ponds in the upper Cypress Hills breeds. In 1948 it was noted on June 3 (4), 4(8), 7(12), Bigstick Lake, 8(2), 10(2), 11(2), 13(30), 15(28), 18(10), 17(40), 18(1), 19(9), 20(3), 21(14), 23(6), 24(30), 26(12), 28(2), 30(18), July 2(6), 3(12), 6(8), 7(2), 8(20), 12(1).

**Flatten Lake Region.** Common in suitable marshes throughout the region. Noted on July 19(12), 23(15), 24(42), 27(7), 29(4), 30(40), 31(2), August 2(2), 3(35), 4(4), 5(2), 6(3), 9(2), 10(5), 11(1), 16(3), 19(2), 20(2), 25(2).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 4 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀; June 3 to 7, 1931 and June 17, 1948.

Cypress Hills 8 ad. ♂, 3 ad. ♀, June 30 to July 6, 1948.

Maple Creek 1 ad. ♂, June 12, 1948.

Robart 1 ad. ♂, June 17, 1948.

Flatten Lake 2 ad. ♂, 1 juv., Aug. 3 to 12, 1948.

Ten adult males from the Cypress Hills measure (in mm.) wing, 117-135; av. 125.6; exposed culmen, 21-25 (23.3). Two adult males from Flatten Lake measure wing, 129-130.5; exposed culmen, 24.

**Baltimore Oriole.** *Icterus galbula* (Linnaeus)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Although no specimens were secured, Macdonald and the writer clearly saw an oriole of this species in large flocks a few miles south of Maple Creek on June 8. Two others were observed in a grove of plants trees north of Maple Creek on June 16. Bent (1908) recorded eight records of 2 or 3 of this species in both 1905 and 1906. Long on June 8, 1921 saw 2 or more at Cypress Lake that he thought were this species. Potter (1938) recorded a breeding near Vineland.

**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948, this species was observed near Meadow Lake on July 18(4), 19(3), at Doris Lake on July 23(1) and at Flatten Lake on August 9(1).

**Bullock Oriole.** *Icterus bullocki* (Swainson)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Bent (1908) recorded the taking of a male of this species near Maple Creek on July 2, 1906. This bird apparently is a hybrid with gambels judging by the description given. Potter (1943a) recorded a sight record at Eastend on May 27, 1937. At the taking of a young bird from the nest on July 10, 1937. Parley M. Mowat secured a specimen in the region in 1939. Our only 1948 record was a sight one by MacDonald at Maple Creek on June 2.

**Busty Blackbird.** *Euphagus cyrolineus* (Miller)

**Flatten Lake.** Fairly common in alder and willow in bogs, and lake and stream margins throughout the region. No actual evidence of nesting but probably does so. Observed in July 24(6), 26(2), 27(9), 28(2), August 3(2), 7(7), 10(18), 12(17), 13(5), 14(3), 16(4), 20(5), 26(6), 27(1), 28(3), 29(5), 30(10), 31(6), September 1(30), 2(4), 4(2).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Flatten Lake 1 ad ♂ 7 imm. ♂ 3 imm ♀, 4 unsexed, July 27 to Sept. 1, 1948

**Brewer Blackbird.** *Euphagus cyanocephalus* (Wagler)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Common about moist grassy areas where there are trees or tall shrubs in the vicinity. Much commoner at the foot of Cypress Hills than on the top. breeds. In 1948 it was observed on June 3(10), 4(7), 8(11), 10(12), 13(11), 15(6), 16(10), 17(6), 18(15), 21(12), 23(1), 24(7), 26(12), 28(10), July 2(8), 3(10), 5(6), 8(15), 12(13), 13(2). First flying juveniles on June 16. Bent (1908) found it very abundant in timber along the creeks. Taverner and Laing in 1921 found it fairly common at Cypress Lake and Eastend and also did Young in 1926.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Common in the vicinity of Meadow Lake decreasing northward to Darrinash north of which it was not observed. As many as 92 were counted at Meadow Lake in one day (August 13), and on September 4, 29 were seen there.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada.**

Cypress Lake 2 ♂, June 1 to 2, 1931

Maple Creek 2 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, 1 juv., June 18, 1948

**Bronzed Grackle.** *Quiscalus quiscula versicolor* Vieillot

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, this species was observed only once, a nest on June 2 at Maple Creek and 2 adults noted. Bent (1908) recorded it as uncommon in the timber of Maple and Skull Creeks. Spruethrough (1884) saw a single bird at the east end of Cypress Hills on June 23, 1894.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Common throughout the region. In 1948, it was observed on July 18(10), 19(5), 22(12), 23(12), 24(22), 27(8), 30(100), August 3(12), 6(60), 10(4), 11(1), 12(2), 13(20), 16(9), 23(6), 24(4), 25(6), 26(7), 27(3), 28(4), 29(1), 30(3), 31(20), September 1(25), 2(16), 3(11), 4(4), 5(15), 6(4).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Flatten Lake 2 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀ 1 imm ♀, Aug. 16 to Sept. 2, 1948

**Nevada Cuckbird.** *Melospiza uir arizonae* Gould

**Cypress Hills Region.** Commonest in the lower two-thirds of the Cypress Hills, scarce at highest levels, fairly common on the plains about groves of painted trees (breeds). In 1948 it was recorded on June 7(2), 8(8), 13(10), 14(2), 15(10), 19(16), 21(4), 24(14), 26(2), 28(6), 30(1), July 3(2), 7(1). Bent (1908) recorded it as very abundant on the prairies, about the ranches, and in the timber. Taverner recorded it as 'more than common—abundant' in 1921 at Cypress Lake and, fairly common at Eustead. Young in 1926, noted it regular in daily numbers varying from 1 to 20.

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948, it was most often noted from Donnelly south but it breeds at Flotten Lake where on August 8 a ,avens, was being fed by a myrtle warbler. The species was noted on July 18(2), 23(6), 28(8), 29(1), 31(3), August 2(3), 8(1), 10(1), 12(2).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 3 ad ♂, 4 ad ♀, May 21 to June 1, 1921.

Eustead 1 ad ♂, June 31, 1921.

Maple Creek (11 miles southeast) 1 ad ♂, June 19, 1948.

Flotten Lake 1 juv. unsexed, July 23, 1948.

Donnelly 1 juv ♀, Aug. 12, 1948.

Wing measurements of 5 adult males (in mm.) are 110-116.5 (average, 113.8).

**Western Tanager.** *Paropsis leucostriata* (Wilson),

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948 our only record was an adult male taken in aspen-spruce forest at Flotten Lake by MacDonald on July 26.

Dexter (1922) stated that it is common at Big River and that he had seen it also at Lac du Rouge. Street (1946) has recorded the breeding of this species at Nipawin, central eastern Saskatchewan.

**Specimen, National Museum of Canada**

Flotten Lake 1 ad ♂, July 26, 1948.

**Rose-breasted Grosbeak.** *Phainopepla nitens* (Linnæus)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Macoun (1904) says that Spreadborough saw a few late in June 1894 in the Cypress Hills. Taverner observed and collected a female in willows on the north side of Cypress Lake on June 2, 1921. Potter (1943a) stated that he saw a grossbeak of this species on May 15, 1911, near Eustead and that another was reported taken on June 5, 1924.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Fairly common summer resident. In 1948, noted mostly in the extensive aspen forest north of Flotten Lake and in the tangles of tall shrubs along Meadow River near Meadow Lake. It was recorded on July 19(2), 24(1), 28(1), 30(1), August 3(3), 11(1), 29(1). Robert P. Allen (M8) noted its song at Flotten Lake on June 1, 1947.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 1 ad ♀, June 2, 1921.

Flotten Lake 1 ad ♀, 1 juv ♂, July 24 to 28, 1948.

**Black-headed Grosbeak.** *Pheucticus melanocephalus satrap*

**Cypress Hills Region.** Uncommon summer resident, breeds. Bent (1908) saw a male in the Maple Creek Lumber on June 14 1906, and on June 16 1906 collected a nest with 3 eggs and the incubating male. He states that Bishop saw a pair in July 5 1906, in Mackaye Creek and that on July 11, 1906, Dwight and Bishop took 2 adults and 2 eggs. Mitchell (1924) took a specimen at Eastend on May 27 1917. Potter (1943a) reported seeing one at his Eastend ranch on July 25, 1936. Breeding birds, undoubtedly, are referable to *P. m. melanocephalus*, but I have examined no specimens.

**Lazuli Bunting.** *Passerina amoena* (Say)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Potter (1943a) several times saw this species in the Eastend area. He recorded a nest found at Shinabou on 1940.

**Dickcissel.** *Sitta americana* (Gmelin)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Potter (1943a) recorded that a brood of this species remained near his house at Eastend from June 16 to July 2 1940.

**Evening Grosbeak.** *Hesperophaga vespertina satrap*

**Cypress Hills Region.** Winter visitor. This species was not noted by Potter (1943a, until January 4 1929 after almost 30 years of observation. He saw it in winter on several later occasions, but gave no definite dates. A male in the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum was taken at Rainsburg on May 22, 1925, by H. H. Mitchell.

**Platten Lake Region.** C. F. Sharley showed the writer a photograph of a small flock of this species. The photograph was taken in winter at Mr. Sharley's home near Dorintosh and there can be no doubt as to the species. He says that few birds are seen in Manitoba maple trees (*Acer negundo*) frequently in winter.

**Tawerner Purple Finch.** *Carpodacus purpureus taverneri* Rand

**Platten Lake Region.** Not uncommon summer resident throughout the region. It was observed on July 19(3), 23(6), 24(4), 27(1), 30(2); August 2(1), 4(1), 5(2), 6(3), 8(1), 9(1), 10(2), 11(8), 12(2), 16(5), 23(3), 27(2), 28(5), 30(2), 31(6), September 1(3), 2(1), 4(4), 6(2).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Platten Lake 4 imm., Aug. 11 to 27 1943

This race, recently described by Rand (1946), is very well marked in the adult male and appears to be perfectly valid.

**Pine Grosbeak.** *Pinicola enucleator satrap*

**Cypress Hills Region.** Potter (1925a) refers to the presence of the species near Eastend in winter. There is a December-taken specimen in the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum marked "Cypress Hills."

**Gray-crowned Rosy Finch.** *Lincolnia tephrocotis tephrocotis* (Sw. and)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Winter visitor. Potter (1943a) says that rosy finches are irregular winter visitors, sometimes appearing in large flocks, or again entirely absent for several seasons. Most individuals at present are *tephrocotis*. Mitchell (1925) recorded specimens taken by Potter at Lastend on November 26, 1921, and January 20, 1922. The winter excursion mentioned in the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum, which was collected by S. A. Mann on January 11, 1940, at Skull Creek, near Pelly.

**Hepburn Rosy Finch.** *Lincolnia tephrocotis* *Monticola* Baird

**Cypress Hills Region.** A letter dated March 7, 1933, National Museum, Ottawa from H. H. Macdonald to P. A. Taverner reads: "We have just recently received a specimen of *H. tephrocotis* Rosy Finch *L. t. tephrocotis*. It was taken in Quebec Province at Ravenburg, Sask., on March 1, 1933. Fortunately, its wing and neck are not damaged and it is distinctly *tepheocotis*. The writer writes that he saw several others of this form at the same place. *L. tephrocotis* (Potter 1943) records the specimen in the Saskatchewan Provincial Museum and, was also seen by the French writer. An interesting account of the occurrence of rosy finches in Saskatchewan is that of Potter (1935).

**Redpoll.** *Acanthis* sp.

**Cypress Hills Region.** Redpoll is not further identified here but, recorded in Christmas creases by Potter and Mann.

**Northern Pine Siskin.** *Spinus pinus pinus* (W. and)

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 there was a common summer resident in the coniferous forest of the higher Cypress Hills. Occasionally it was noted on the lower Hills and on June 12, 4 were observed, one pair, several collected in dense deciduous scrubbery 25 miles south of Maple Creek, 7000 ft. Although immature birds were on the wing when breeding was going on, a taking place, judging from the collection of several adults taken. The series was recorded on June 4 2(1), 8(8), 12 2, 16(2), 17(16), 18 1; 25 2, 28(6), 29 3, 30(2), July 1 5, 2(2), 3 4, 5(3), 7 3, 12 29. Baird (1908) recorded one taken by Bishop in the Maple Creek River on July 2, 1906, and says that Bishop saw and saw, occasional birds in Cypress Hills. Taverner and Laing, in 1921, several times noted a flock in the woods at Cypress Lake and saw 6 at Lastend on June 25, one of which was a juvena, probably hatched nearby.

**Flatten Lake Region.** An abundant summer resident in coniferous forest throughout the region, reeds. It was noted on July 17(10), 18(18), 19(7), 23(12), 24(20), 26(128), 27(52), 28(35), 29(50), 30(6), 31 36, August 2(30), 3(16), 4(25), 5 75, 6(12), 7(18), 8(130), 10(62), 11 47, 12 2, 14(19), 16(33), 18(15), 19(20), 20(20), 21(10), 22(5), 23(7), 24 10, 25(4), 26(14), 27 17, 28(12), 29(4), 31(5), September 2 9, 4(25), 6 40. A though immatures of differing ages were collected on July 29, August 2

and 11, courtship and nesting were still going on. In a sparse jack pine woods two nests were located 50 feet apart, one of which on July 31 had 4 day old young, the other, fresh eggs.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 2 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, June 1, 1921  
 Eastend 1 juv. ♂, June 25, 1921  
 Cypress Hills 1 ad. ♂ 1 ad. ♀ July 1, 1948  
 Maple Creek (22 miles south) 1 juv. ♀, July 12, 1948  
 Flotten Lake 6 ad. ♂, 6 ad. ♀, 3 imm., July 22 to Aug. 21, 1948

The Flotten Lake series averages fully as dark as 6 is comparable plumage from Lake Manitoba, and Percé Québec. The series from the Cypress Hills region averages paler but is less worn. An adult female from the Saskatchewan side of the Cypress Hills is very pale, one from the Alberta side taken in 1945, in strictly comparable plumage, is very dark, indicating that there may be much individual variation in populations from the same general locality.

**Pale Goldfinch. *Spinus tristis pallidus* Mayr**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Early common about forest edges, sparse treedown forest and tall scrubbers of course. Less common in the higher Cypress Hills. Recorded in 1948 on June 8(1), 9(1), 10(15), 11(1), 12(1), 17(4), 19(3), 22(1), 23(4), 24(15), 25(2), 26(7), 28(4), 29(4); July 2(2), 3(1), 5(8), 7(6), 12(6), 13(7). It was recorded in the region by Macoun (1904) and Bent (1908), and was noted by Tuteney and Loring in 1921 and by Young in 1926 in numbers similar to those noted in 1948.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Observed only about the settled country between Meadow Lake and Dorintosh where it was recorded as follows: July 19(3), 23(10), 30(1), August 13(3).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 4 ad. ♂ 1 ad. ♀ June 1 to 30, 1921 and June 17, 1928  
 Eastend 1 ad. ♂ June 25, 1921  
 Cypress Hills 1 ad. ♂, July 7, 1948  
 Maple Creek (22 miles south) 1 ad. ♂, June 18, 1948

Wing measurements of 7 adult males (imm.) are 72.5 to 75 (average 73.8), of 1 ad. female, 70.6

**White-winged Crossbill. *Larus hyperborea hyperborea* Gmel.**

**Cypress Hills Region.** Mitchell (1923) took this species in the coniferous forest of the Cypress Hills on July 6, 1921. Apparently there are no other recorded observations.

**Flotten Lake Region.** In 1948, this species was common and breeding in coniferous forests throughout the region. It was noted south to a point 12 miles south of Meadow Lake where 2 were observed on July 17 in an extensive aspen forest. Although an immature female taken on July 24 had the skull almost completely ossified, a paternal recently out of the nest and still being fed by the male parent was taken by MacDonald on August 23. Singing males were frequently heard throughout the period we spent there. The species was observed on July 17(2), 23(2), 24(7), 26(38),



27:4 28:3 29:37 31:42), Aug. 2:12) 3:3 4:6 5:11 5:16) 9:12)  
10:36) 11:14) 12:4 14:9) 16:8 19:6 23:8 24:1) 25:9) 26:3)  
27:20) 28:5 30:2 31:6. *Scapulars* 2:8 4:21) 6:10)

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Floren Lake: 6 ad. imm., 2 juv. J. y 22 to Aug. 22, 1948

**Heald's Crossbill.** *Loma macrorhynchos healdi* Ridgw.

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 common throughout the coniferous forest of the higher Cypress Hills where it was observed as follows: June 3:8 4:10 5:60) 6:12 7:11) 8:16 9:11 10:4 11:18) 12:7) 13:6) 14:9) 15:5) 16:5) 17:8) 18:14) 20:6) 21:20) 22:8) 23:6) 24:8) 25:9) 26:3 28:7 29:20) 30:16) June 2:9) 5:4) 7:12) 12:8)

Although no actual proof of breeding has been obtained several juveniles taken by us in 1948 have not begun to assume post-juv. plumage and one has a complete frontal 15.0 mm. The gonads of some of the males taken appeared to be in breeding condition and singing males were several times noted.

The winter birds evidence of the occurrence of this crossbill in the Cypress Hills in at least 9 years, as follows: June 1894 and 1895 (Meyer 1904), May 31 1905 (recorded by Brew. 1908), June 5 1908 (specimen preserved by us in 1937), May 12 to July 22 1921 (see above) and several other points (Mitchell 1924), June 16 1921 2 seen by Taylor.

Ms. and Embury note Easter, May 25 to June 9 1931 (8 seen) in Saskatchewan Provincial Museum taken by Fred G. Bard. August 1939 specimens in Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology. James L. Badler and J. June 29 to July 23 1945 (birds common on Alberta side of Cypress Hills). Band 1948, and, previously, as a migrant in the Saskatchewan only, 1948, common as observed by us. (See above).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Hills: 10 ad. ♂, 1 sub-ad. ♂, 3 ad. ♀, 3 juv. ♂, 3 juv. ♀, June 4 to 29, 1948

Although tentatively referred to *temora*, the stout blunt bills of our 1948 series differ markedly from a series of *healdi* from British Columbia in the National Museum of Canada, also from 19 types in the recently numbered birds in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan. Additional studies of the Cypress Hills series are being undertaken.

**Green-tailed Towhee.** *Chondestes chlorurus* Audubon

**Cypress Hills Region.** A towhee in somewhat worn plumage was collected by C. F. Holmes at Cochrane near D. I. farm on May 18, 1944 (Rams. 1945). This is the only record for the region and the first for Canada.

**Arctic Towhee.** *Pipilo maculatus arcticus* (Swainson)

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1908 this species was not common but was found in dense coniferous stands, especially on the upper part of the Cypress Hills mesa. It was recorded on June 17:1 19:3 22:1 24:3) 26:3) 28:1) July 7:1) 12:1) 13:9) at well-distributed localities but was most common on upper Fairwell Creek where 9 were noted on July 13.

**Macoun** (1904) recorded 2 nests from the Cypress Hills located in late June 1905. Bent (1908) found it uncommon in Maple Creek and Skull Creek timber. Taverner and Laing noted it as fairly common in 1921 at Cypress Lake and Eastend. Young in 1926 saw singles on May 26 and June 5.

**Specimens:** National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 1 ad. ♂, June 3, 1921

Eastend 1 ad. ♂, June 18, 1921

Cypress Hills 3 ad. ♂, June 24 to July 13, 1926

**Lark Hunting:** *Colinus ap. melanocorps* Sillman

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948 this was locally a common bird of the prairie where taller grass, especially near lakes or other wet areas, were available for cover. In extensive treeless areas in the upper Cypress Hills where scrubby juniper (*Pseudots. flexilis*) was in places, sometimes colonies of the prairie lark appeared to be numerous and I was noted on on a four dates, singing birds being seen on June 12, 22 and 23 and 2 on July 7. On a few places at the base of and surrounding Cypress Hills the species was noted on June 30 (2:47); 7:40; 8:20; 10:13; 12:00; 13:10; 16:06; 17:40; 19:32; 21:12; 24:06; 26:20; 30:30; July 3:05; 8:05.

**Macoun** (1904) found it common and breeding late in May 1891. Bent (1908) saw partly and not certainly recorded it in 1905 but found it common in 1906. Taverner and Laing in 1921 found it locally fairly common in the prairie south of Cypress Hills and Taverner secured a pair between Wapashos and Piquet on August 10, 1920.

**Specimens:** National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 1 ad. ♂, June 10, 1921

Wapashos 1 ad. ♂, Aug. 10, 1920

Cypress Lake 3 ad. ♂, May 24 and June 7, 1921

Robert 4 ad. ♂, June 17, 1928

Maple Creek 1 ad. ♂, June 18, 1926

**Nebraska Savannah Sparrow:** *Passer i. s. melanochlamys* in *colinus* Sillman

**Cypress Hills Region.** Common and breeding in prairie and prairie parts of the prairie in Cypress Hills and creeks, marshes at lake edges, also in the extensive treeless areas throughout the prairie Hills. Breeding on June 2:01; 4:13; 7:44; 8:10; 9:10; 10:21; 11:15; 12:00; 13:25; 14:14; 15:20; 16:08; 17:16; 19:10; 20:20; 21:13; 22:12; 23:17; 24:20; 26:12; 28:2; 29:3; 30:12; July 2:41; 3:20; 5:7; 7:10; 8:12; 13:17.

**Flatten Lake Region.** Not uncommon in prairie and rapidly increasing about settlement north to Dorchester north of which it is found mainly about marshy, marshy edges of streams and lakes. It was recorded on July 19 (4:27); 30:8; August 2:6; 3:1; 6:1; 13:1; 16:1; 22:2; 24:12; 26:4; 31:3; September 1:1; 2:26; 4:8; 6:8.

**Specimens:** National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 1 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, May 23 to June 7, 1921

Cypress Hills 14 ad. ♂, 3 ad. ♀, 1 juv. ♂, June 9 to July 7, 1926

Piquet 1 ad. ♂, June 18, 1926

Flatten Lake 3 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, 1 juv., July 27 to Sept. 4, 1928

Matheson Lake 1 ad. ♂, Aug. 3, 1928

Although the Flotten Lake adults are a little darker and browner than those from Cypress Hills they are more worn and are similar to specimens of neotomae in comparable state of wear from Lost Mountain Lake. The autumn-juvenges, birds differ from similar material of *neotomae* from southern Yukon in their paler, less brownish coloration and are much paler than autumn specimens of *abitus*.

**Raind Sparrow.** *Ammodramus bairdi* (Audubon)

**Cypress Hills Region.** In 1948, this species was rather uncommon. At Crane Lake on June 15, 9 were noted near the water's edge in meadow grass (*Cladonia*) and in *Pennisetum-Scirpus* associations. It was observed also in grassy meadows on the plains, and in similar places well up the Cypress Hills and in the broad treeless area between the west and east blocks of the Cypress Hills (The Gap). It was observed on June 3(2; 15(14), 19(13), 23(2), 30(2), July 3(5), 7(2).

Next 1908 recorded this sparrow as one common at his party located a number of pairs in grassy hollows on the prairie. Taverner in 1920, notes it August 9. H. H. Butler Bagstick and Crane Lakes and Taverner and Le Sage in 1921, found it local, but not uncommon, at Cypress Lake.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada,

Cypress Lake 4 ad. ♂, May 24 to June 7, 1941

Cypress Hills 1 ad. ♂, June 19, 1948

Plains 1 ad. ♂, June 15, 1948

**Leconte Sparrow.** *Poosherbula lecontei* (Latham)

**Flotten Lake Region.** This sparrow was noted in a variety of habitats near Flotten Lake. On July 23, 2 singing males and another were noted in a broad expanse of reed grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) several times in the bulrush edges of small weedy ponds, and several times along an abandoned dry, sandy run where a species of *Carex* was the most conspicuous plant. This sparrow was noted on July 23(3, 20(1), 28(2), 29(10), 31(3), August 2(3), 5(1), 10(2), 11(2), 12(5), 14(1), 16(1), 24(1).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake 4 ad. ♂ ♀ imm., July 23 to August 18, 1948

**Indigo Sparrow.** *Ammodramus confusus nebulosus* (Allen). **Cypress Hills Region.** On July 8 a duck the writer heard for several minutes the song of 2 males of this species in the meadow immediately below the dam at the east end of Cypress Lake. This species apparently has not previously been recorded from the region.

**Western Vesper Sparrow.** *Poocerytes gramineus confusus* Baird

**Cypress Hills Region.** Common and rather generally distributed on the open prairie and in most of the treeless areas at all levels of the Cypress Hills breeds. Observed on June 3 (7), 4(1), 7(8), 8(5), 9(4), 10(8), 11(7), 12(7), 13(8), 14(10), 15(30), 16(10), 17(30), 19(23), 20(4), 21(25), 22(9), 23(4), 24(12), 26(8), 28(8), 29(3), 30(6), July 2(4), 3(10), a nest contained well developed young), 5(8), 7(12), 8(23), 12(5), 13(12).

**Flatten Lake Region.** In the cleared fields from Durand south this bird was common but was much scarcer in the openings in the forested country between Durand and Flatten Lake. This sparrow was recorded on July 1944: 23(8), 29(2), 30(5), August 2(3), 3(13), 6(24), 12(1), 20(1), 24(1), 31(4); September 2(4), 3(30), 4(7), 5(6).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Wapashock 2 ad. ♂, Aug. 10, 1930

Cypress Lake 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, June 10, 1931

Eastend 1 ad. ♀, June 10, 1931

Robert 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, June 17, 1948

Maple Creek and Popot 2 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, June 18 to 19, 1948

Cypress Hills 4 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, June 9 to 20, 1948

Flatten Lake 2 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, 6 imm., July 22 to Sept. 4, 1948

**Western Lark Sparrow.** *Chondestes grammacus streptus* Swainson

**Cypress Hills Region.** Uncommon summer resident, breeds. On June 30, 1948, a female with brood patch was collected in a flowery meadow of a coulee 5 miles south of Maple Creek. Two recently a pair were observed on June 21 at a juniper or cedar post and pen tree (*Caragana arborescens*) at an abandoned ranch house on the dry plains just north of Willow Creek near the Montana border.

Maroun (1904) recorded a pair on Sucker Creek, near Cypress Hills, on July 1, 1895, at least 1,908. Lawrence and Long (n.d.) Young do not seem to have noted it. Potter (1943a) said that this species is a striking example of local form variation that has increased with the settlement of the prairies, recorded a singing male taken on or near Eastend about a mile or 5 eggs on June 17, 1940. The National Museum has a stubby-tailed bird taken on the Cypress Hills at Western at from a nest containing 4 young on June 25, 1937.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Whitewood 1 juv. ♂, June 25, 1937

Maple Creek (5 miles south) 1 ad. ♀, June 10, 1948

**State-colored Junco.** *Junco hyemalis hyemalis* (Linnæus)

**Flatten Lake Region.** Very common summer resident throughout breeds. It was recorded in 1948 on July 23(2), 24(5), 26(4), 27(1), 28(2), 29(4), 30(2), 31(13); August 2(20), 3(22), 4(17), 5(8), 6(7), 7(9), 9(6), 10(30), 11(21), 12(25), 13(3), 14(1), 16(18), 19(2), 20(1), 23(1), 26(1), 28(1); September 1(1), 2(8), 3(2), 4(1), 6(1). A nest with 5 eggs June 11, 1947 (Robert P. Allen, MS.) recorded.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Flatten Lake 7, juv. and post-juv., July 22 to Sept. 4, 1948

**Pink-sided Junco.** *Junco oreganus montani* Ridgway

**Cypress Hills Region.** Common throughout the coniferous forest for a mile or so near the edge of the higher Cypress Hills. In 1948 it was recorded on June 3(2), 4(5), 5(24), 6(5), 7(4), 8(15), 9(14), 10(8), 11(17), a nest with 4 young on ground in mixed aspen-birch-pine forest 12(19), 13(3), 14(10), 15(2), 16(2), 17(2), 18(7), a nest in grass on a willow edge of coniferous forest the 3 young left the nest 20(10), 21(1).

22:25, 22:51, 24:31, 25:17, including 4 flying young; 26:41, 27:4, 28:10, 29:8, a nest on ground in coniferous woods contained 6 eggs; 30:14, July 2:10, 5:19, 7:16, 12:12.

Under the name *Pinus montana*, Macrour (1904) recorded this species breeding in June 1894 in the east end of Cypress Hills. Bent (1908) quoted Bent y also obtained a female and 2 young in Cypress Hills on July 27, 1906, and a male and one young on September 15. He noted no others. Mitchell (1923) found several nests in 1921, the earliest on May 14. Young in 1926, recorded it daily in numbers as high as 15.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Cypress Hills: 21 ad ♂, 9 ad ♀, 1 juv ♂, 2 juv ♀, May 18 to June 24, 1926, and June 5 to July 19, 1928.

#### Western Tree Sparrow. *Sparula arborea arborum* Brewster

*Cypress Hills Region*. Migrant and rare winter resident. Potter (1925) recorded about 12 near Easter on February 12 (probably 1925). A female taken at Seward on October 5, 1922, is in the private collection of H. J. Lee. This species undoubtedly is a spring and autumn migrant at Flotten Lake also, but field work terminated too early in the autumn to establish this.

In addition to the Seward specimen in the Lee collection, the writer has examined 5 A. of Saskatchewan specimens from Indian Head (3), Regina, and Baginac and in autumn from Indian Head (Sept. 23, 1891) in the National Museum. Three are all arborescens, only one (Baginac, April 7, 1939) shows slight tendencies toward arborum. Todd (1947) referred his only Saskatchewan specimen (Davison, March 10, 1933) to arborescens, but arborescens appears to be the commoner of the two forms in southern Saskatchewan.

#### Eastern Chipping Sparrow. *Sparula passerina passerina* (Bechstein)

*Cypress Hills Region*. Migrant. Tavernier in 1921 saw a flock of 25 of this species at Cypress Lake on May 21. A specimen that he took from this flock is referable to passerina, which breeds farther north.

*Flotten Lake Region*. Common summer resident in aspen and coniferous forest edges and tall shrubbery on margins of roads, streams and lakes throughout the region. Observed in 1948 as follows: July 24:35, 28:12, 28:21, 29:47, 30:18, 31:15; August 2:12, 3:36, 4:35, 5:40, 6:35, 7:15, 10:6, 11:6, 12:12, 12:21, 14:8, 16:6, 20:2, 23:11, 26:8, 27:6, 28:2, 30:3, 31:4; September 1:1, 4:10, 6:2. Robert P. Allen (MS) recorded a nest with 5 eggs on June 15, 1947, at Flotten Lake.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada.

Flotten Lake: 2 ad ♂, 1 ad ♀, 6 juv., July 24 to Sept. 4, 1948.

Cypress Lake: 1 ad ♂, May 21, 1921.

Breeding populations of this species from the central Prairie Provinces northward, northern British Columbia, Yukon, etc., are intermediate in coloration between passerina (from eastern Canada and eastern United States) and arborum, with the proportions of the latter. Currently they are referred to passerina, but because of their size and intermediate coloration.

tion they might almost as well be called arizonae, as was done by Bishop 1900 with Yukon birds. Flotten Lake specimens listed above are a part of this population. For the present at least I follow current procedure in referring them to passerina.

**Western Chipping Sparrow.** *Sparula passerina arizonae* Coues

**Cypress Hills Region.** A common summer resident in sparse woods and open edges of Cypress Hills and in wooded areas down to the plains breeds. In 1948, it was observed as follows: June 3:2; 4:2, 5:10; 6:2; 7:12; 8:4, 9:10, 10:6; 11:15; 12:8; 14:7, 15:2, 17:2, 18:3; 20:2; 22:9, 23:2, 24:4; 25:9 including first flying young; 26:4; 28:3; 29:5; 30:10; July 2:4, 3:8, 7:6; Two nests discovered on June 8 and 18 were both in white spruce.

Heretofore this species appears to have been considered rare here. Mittem 1, 1919, considered the taking of a breeding male on June 15, 1919, worthy of note. Bent (1908) found the species rare, saw 2 and a third, one in Cypress Hills May 31, 1905, and Bishop collected one of Mackay Creek on July 11, 1906. Young in 1926 numbered a few, no more than 4 in any one day.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Hills: 1 ad. ♂, May 31, 1926  
4 ad. ♂, 1 juv. ♀, June 5 to 30, 1948

The A.O.U. Check-list (1931) does not include Saskatchewan in the range of this race. The National Museum possesses no breeding material from other points in southern Saskatchewan, but Todd (1947) referred to 2 specimens from Dauphin and East Mountain Lake respectively, as arizonae. That its range in the southern Prairie Provinces extends east to southwestern Manitoba is attested by a series of 10 adults from Shoal Lake and Wetwater Lake in the National Museum.

**Gray-coloured Sparrow.** *Sparula pallida* (Swainson)

**Cypress Lake Region.** Common in meadows and other marshy or the lower Cypress Hills and in such places on the plains breeds. In the highest parts of the Cypress Hills it is scarce to be scarce and was observed only in mallow shrubbery. It was observed in 1948 on June 8:3, 10:2; 11:6; 12:2; 13:2; 15:8; 17:17; 19:12, 21:18; 22:11; 23:12; 24:48; 26:27, 30:2; July 5:27; 7:18; 13:4; Bent (1908) records the finding of 5 nests in one day, June 3, 1905.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Common in both low and tall shrubbery south of Decimova but north of which, due to less favourable habitat, it was scarcer. Observed on July 19:10, 23:8; 30:28; August 4:1; 6:12, 10:2; 11:1; 13:10; 24:11.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake: 3 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, May 30 to June 10, 1921, June 17, 1948  
Festoon: 1 ad. ♂, June 22, 1921  
Cypress Hills: 1 ad. ♂, June 11, 1948  
Moose Creek and Pampot: 5 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, June 5 to 19, 1948  
Dorchester: 6 imm., July 30 to Aug. 5, 1948  
Flotten Lake: 1 post-juv. ♂, Aug. 24, 1948

**Brewer Sparrow.** *Spizella breweri breweri* Cassin

**Cypress Hills Region.** Locally not uncommon in low sloughs on the open plains but scarce and mostly on Cypress Hills, crevices. In 1948 8 were observed on June 15 in an extensive area of rose bushes between Cedar Lake and Papot. 3 were noted 2 miles east of Cypress Lake in rose bushes on June 17 and 18 were noted in sagebrush 7 miles south of Liverluck on June 21, at which time a nest was discovered 8 inches above ground in a greasewood bush. There were 4 young in the nest. Mitche, 1919, found this species on June 16, 1919 evidently breeding. "Along the valley of the Frenchman River at Eastend, we estimated there were eight or ten pairs of birds based on males we saw and heard." He took specimens and thought that these were the first Canadian specimens from east of the Rockies, certainly the first for Saskatchewan. However, Saunders later (1920) recorded the finding of him of 2 nests and the taking of 2 specimens on June 9 1906 at Cummings. Saskatchewan. The specimen of which is in the National Museum. Taverner and Lang in 1921, took a nest with newly-laid but unincubated eggs near Cypress Lake on June 4 and collected both adults and recorded the species also at Eastend.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 1 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, nest and eggs, June 4, 1921  
Eastend 2 ad. ♂, June 22, 1921  
Cummings 1 ad. ♂, June 9, 1906  
Papot (2 miles north) 1 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, June 15, 1948  
Cypress Lk. 8 males with 3 ad. ♂ 2 ad. ♀ 2 fledglings, June 15, 1948

**Harris Sparrow.** *Zonotrichia querula* (Aud. & B.)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migratory. On October 7 1922 one was identified at Bigstick Lake on Hills and Mrs. Bevera, wife recorded by him on the north slope of Cypress Hills on October 9, 1922 and on October 11 of the same year another was noted near Eastend by Mr. Lloyd.

**Oregon White-crowned Sparrow.** *Zonotrichia leucophrys occidentalis* (Dorr & Mearns)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Fairly common throughout the Cypress Hills where it was noted in the thorn scrub and other low downings and crevices of 6 real crevices and coulees down to within 5 miles of Maple Creek village breeds. It was observed on June 5(2), 22(2) one of which was carrying food; 23(1) 25(4) 26(4) and on flying juveniles 28(3), one carrying food; 29(14) July 2(5), 5(9) 6 in coulee 8 miles south of Maple Creek village. 6(12) 7-7. On July 7 this species was feeding on the fruit of low buffalo-berry (*Shepherdia canadensis*).

Mearns (1904) recorded this species as common in the east end of Cypress Hills on June 24 1894. Bent (1908) recorded a few in 1905 and 1906, as did Mitchell (1919 and 1923), Taverner (1927) and Potter (1927). Young in 1926, saw it regularly, noting as many as 20 in a day.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Cypress Lake 7 ad. ♂, May 30 to June 10, 1921  
Eastend 2 ad. ♂, June 21-22, 1921  
Cypress Hills 1 ad. ♂, May 34 1926  
1 ad. ♂, 6 ad. ♀ 1 juv. ♂, June 29 to July 7, 1948

These specimens, black-crowned birds, are rarer than *leucophrys*. Breeding specimens from the Alberta side of the Cypress Hills have been compared by Rand (1948) with topotypical specimens of *virgatus*. Our Saskatchewan material is similar and is referred to *virgatus* also.

**Cornbel Sparrow.** *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii* (Vettell)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migrant. Two specimens taken by Taverner at Cypress Lake on May 21 and 30 1921 are of this form. They were recorded by Taverner (1927) and Rand (1948).

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Cypress Lake 2 ad. ♀, May 21 to 30, 1921

**White-throated Sparrow.** *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmelin)

**Flotten Lake Region.** Very common summer resident throughout, breeds. Noted south to Glaslyn. It was observed in 1948 on July 23(5), 24(9), 26(25), 27(17), 28(11), 29(33), 30(20), 31(15), August 2(6), 3(10), 4(17), 5(13), 6(15), 7(19), 9(21), 10(15), 11(33), 12(18), 13(7), 14(26), 16(14), 18(2), 19(10), 20(9), 21(2), 23(4), 24(4), 25(15), 26(10), 27(30), 28(20), 29(10), 30(8), 31(14), September 1(6), 2(4), 3(12), 4(10), 6(20). A nest was located on July 31.

Specimens, National Museum of Canada

Flotten Lake 2 ad. ♂, 4 ad. ♀, 2 juv., 8 post-juv., July 24 to Sept. 3, 1948

**Fox Sparrow.** *Passerculus iliensis subsp.*

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migrant. Potter (1943a) recorded his observation of one at or near Eastend on September 29, 1941.

**Flotten Lake Region.** In a dense jungle of aspen, Saskatoon (Amelanchier), and red osier dogwood at the edge of Meadow River, near Meadow Lake, the writer heard many times on July 19 a song that he at once attributed to this species. The bird sang at intervals throughout the time that MacDonald and I searched for it, but walking was difficult and noisy and it was not until an hour and a half later that we saw it at a distance of 30 feet through 8 X binoculars. There was no mistaking its identity, but due to the moving of camp at the time collecting guns were not available. Camp was located 50 miles from this point and it was not until July 30 that we visited the area again, but without success. The species was not observed elsewhere.

**Lincoln Sparrow.** *Melospiza lincolni lincolni* (Audubon)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Migrant. Mitchell (1924) recorded specimens taken in the Cypress Hills on May 18, but gave no further data.

**Flotten Lake Region.** Observed in tall shrubbery along roads, bog edges, streams, and lakes throughout the region. Recorded on July 31(10), August 4(8), 5(9), 7(2), 9(2), 10(9), 11(1), 12(12), 13(3), 14(6), 16(8), 19(5), 20(2), 21(2), 23(7), 24(10), 26(6), 31(5), September 2(2), 4(4).



6. In a solid brood as a species in general plumage was taken on June 21 to 1. Bar collected an adult female on June 20 1935, at Timoth's south of our region.

**Archives:** National Museum of Canada

Florida Lake 4 sec. - 8 med-sec. - Jan 21 to Aug 24, 1949

**Mathematics Subject Classification:** 17B01, 17B02, 17B03, 17B05, 17B06, 17B07, 17B08, 17B09, 17B10, 17B11, 17B12, 17B13, 17B14, 17B15, 17B16, 17B17, 17B18, 17B19, 17B20, 17B21, 17B22, 17B23, 17B24, 17B25, 17B26, 17B27, 17B28, 17B29, 17B30, 17B31, 17B32, 17B33, 17B34, 17B35, 17B36, 17B37, 17B38, 17B39, 17B40, 17B41, 17B42, 17B43, 17B44, 17B45, 17B46, 17B47, 17B48, 17B49, 17B50, 17B51, 17B52, 17B53, 17B54, 17B55, 17B56, 17B57, 17B58, 17B59, 17B60, 17B61, 17B62, 17B63, 17B64, 17B65, 17B66, 17B67, 17B68, 17B69, 17B70, 17B71, 17B72, 17B73, 17B74, 17B75, 17B76, 17B77, 17B78, 17B79, 17B80, 17B81, 17B82, 17B83, 17B84, 17B85, 17B86, 17B87, 17B88, 17B89, 17B90, 17B91, 17B92, 17B93, 17B94, 17B95, 17B96, 17B97, 17B98, 17B99, 17B100, 17B101, 17B102, 17B103, 17B104, 17B105, 17B106, 17B107, 17B108, 17B109, 17B110, 17B111, 17B112, 17B113, 17B114, 17B115, 17B116, 17B117, 17B118, 17B119, 17B120, 17B121, 17B122, 17B123, 17B124, 17B125, 17B126, 17B127, 17B128, 17B129, 17B130, 17B131, 17B132, 17B133, 17B134, 17B135, 17B136, 17B137, 17B138, 17B139, 17B140, 17B141, 17B142, 17B143, 17B144, 17B145, 17B146, 17B147, 17B148, 17B149, 17B150, 17B151, 17B152, 17B153, 17B154, 17B155, 17B156, 17B157, 17B158, 17B159, 17B160, 17B161, 17B162, 17B163, 17B164, 17B165, 17B166, 17B167, 17B168, 17B169, 17B170, 17B171, 17B172, 17B173, 17B174, 17B175, 17B176, 17B177, 17B178, 17B179, 17B180, 17B181, 17B182, 17B183, 17B184, 17B185, 17B186, 17B187, 17B188, 17B189, 17B190, 17B191, 17B192, 17B193, 17B194, 17B195, 17B196, 17B197, 17B198, 17B199, 17B200, 17B201, 17B202, 17B203, 17B204, 17B205, 17B206, 17B207, 17B208, 17B209, 17B210, 17B211, 17B212, 17B213, 17B214, 17B215, 17B216, 17B217, 17B218, 17B219, 17B220, 17B221, 17B222, 17B223, 17B224, 17B225, 17B226, 17B227, 17B228, 17B229, 17B230, 17B231, 17B232, 17B233, 17B234, 17B235, 17B236, 17B237, 17B238, 17B239, 17B240, 17B241, 17B242, 17B243, 17B244, 17B245, 17B246, 17B247, 17B248, 17B249, 17B250, 17B251, 17B252, 17B253, 17B254, 17B255, 17B256, 17B257, 17B258, 17B259, 17B260, 17B261, 17B262, 17B263, 17B264, 17B265, 17B266, 17B267, 17B268, 17B269, 17B270, 17B271, 17B272, 17B273, 17B274, 17B275, 17B276, 17B277, 17B278, 17B279, 17B280, 17B281, 17B282, 17B283, 17B284, 17B285, 17B286, 17B287, 17B288, 17B289, 17B290, 17B291, 17B292, 17B293, 17B294, 17B295, 17B296, 17B297, 17B298, 17B299, 17B300, 17B301, 17B302, 17B303, 17B304, 17B305, 17B306, 17B307, 17B308, 17B309, 17B310, 17B311, 17B312, 17B313, 17B314, 17B315, 17B316, 17B317, 17B318, 17B319, 17B320, 17B321, 17B322, 17B323, 17B324, 17B325, 17B326, 17B327, 17B328, 17B329, 17B330, 17B331, 17B332, 17B333, 17B334, 17B335, 17B336, 17B337, 17B338, 17B339, 17B340, 17B341, 17B342, 17B343, 17B344, 17B345, 17B346, 17B347, 17B348, 17B349, 17B350, 17B351, 17B352, 17B353, 17B354, 17B355, 17B356, 17B357, 17B358, 17B359, 17B360, 17B361, 17B362, 17B363, 17B364, 17B365, 17B366, 17B367, 17B368, 17B369, 17B370, 17B371, 17B372, 17B373, 17B374, 17B375, 17B376, 17B377, 17B378, 17B379, 17B380, 17B381, 17B382, 17B383, 17B384, 17B385, 17B386, 17B387, 17B388, 17B389, 17B390, 17B391, 17B392, 17B393, 17B394, 17B395, 17B396, 17B397, 17B398, 17B399, 17B400, 17B401, 17B402, 17B403, 17B404, 17B405, 17B406, 17B407, 17B408, 17B409, 17B410, 17B411, 17B412, 17B413, 17B414, 17B415, 17B416, 17B417, 17B418, 17B419, 17B420, 17B421, 17B422, 17B423, 17B424, 17B425, 17B426, 17B427, 17B428, 17B429, 17B430, 17B431, 17B432, 17B433, 17B434, 17B435, 17B436, 17B437, 17B438, 17B439, 17B440, 17B441, 17B442, 17B443, 17B444, 17B445, 17B446, 17B447, 17B448, 17B449, 17B450, 17B451, 17B452, 17B453, 17B454, 17B455, 17B456, 17B457, 17B458, 17B459, 17B460, 17B461, 17B462, 17B463, 17B464, 17B465, 17B466, 17B467, 17B468, 17B469, 17B470, 17B471, 17B472, 17B473, 17B474, 17B475, 17B476, 17B477, 17B478, 17B479, 17B480, 17B481, 17B482, 17B483, 17B484, 17B485, 17B486, 17B487, 17B488, 17B489, 17B490, 17B491, 17B492, 17B493, 17B494, 17B495, 17B496, 17B497, 17B498, 17B499, 17B500, 17B501, 17B502, 17B503, 17B504, 17B505, 17B506, 17B507, 17B508, 17B509, 17B510, 17B511, 17B512, 17B513, 17B514, 17B515, 17B516, 17B517, 17B518, 17B519, 17B520, 17B521, 17B522, 17B523, 17B524

*Flotten Lake Region* Not uncommon in alder-birch associations at large and small *l'* margins of streams and lakes. Observed on July 29/21, 31/21 August 4/21, 6/21, 10/21, 12/21, 30/21 (6/21, 19/22, 23/23); 28/24, 29/24, 30/24, 31/24. *Scutiger* 1, 17; 2/21, 4/21.

**SPECIMENS:** National Museum of Canada

Flower Lake, 4 p.m. 3 post-guy, July 29 to Sept. 1, 1948

Dakota State University, *Minneapolis* (with Bishop

\* App. no. 10000 Program Fair's common carrier treatment in full strength  
 history. The grant of this result is perhaps the most in the "unusual  
 cases" or "in part" by the Commission on June 8-13, 10, 20, 23, 27,  
 13-14, 16-17, 17-18, 19-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38,  
 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60,  
 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80,  
 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100, 101-102,  
 103-104, 105-106, 107-108, 109-110, 111-112, 113-114, 115-116, 117-118,  
 119-120, 121-122, 123-124, 125-126, 127-128, 129-130, 131-132, 133-134,  
 135-136, 137-138, 139-140, 141-142, 143-144, 145-146, 147-148, 149-150,  
 151-152, 153-154, 155-156, 157-158, 159-160, 161-162, 163-164, 165-166,  
 167-168, 169-170, 171-172, 173-174, 175-176, 177-178, 179-180, 181-182,  
 183-184, 185-186, 187-188, 189-190, 191-192, 193-194, 195-196, 197-198,  
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 215-216, 217-218, 219-220, 221-222, 223-224, 225-226, 227-228, 229-230,  
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 407-408, 409-410, 411-412, 413-414, 415-416, 417-418, 419-420, 421-422,  
 423-424, 425-426, 427-428, 429-430, 431-432, 433-434, 435-436, 437-438,  
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 599-600, 601-602, 603-604, 605-606, 607-608, 609-610, 611-612, 613-614,  
 615-616, 617-618, 619-620, 621-622, 623-624, 625-626, 627-628, 629-630,  
 631-632, 633-634, 635-636, 637-638, 639-640, 641-642, 643-644, 645-646,  
 647-648, 649-650, 651-652, 653-654, 655-656, 657-658, 659-660, 661-662,  
 663-664, 665-666, 667-668, 669-670, 671-672, 673-674, 675-676, 677-678,  
 679-680, 681-682, 683-684, 685-686, 687-688, 689-690, 691-692, 693-694,  
 695-696, 697-698, 699-700, 701-702, 703-704, 705-706, 707-708, 709-710,  
 711-712, 713-714, 715-716, 717-718, 719-720, 721-722, 723-724, 725-726,  
 727-728, 729-730, 731-732, 733-734, 735-736, 737-738, 739-740, 741-742,  
 743-744, 745-746, 747-748, 749-750, 751-752, 753-754, 755-756, 757-758,  
 759-760, 761-762, 763-764, 765-766, 767-768, 769-770, 771-772, 773-774,  
 775-776, 777-778, 779-780, 781-782, 783-784, 785-786, 787-788, 789-790,  
 791-792, 793-794, 795-796, 797-798, 799-800, 801-802, 803-804, 805-806,  
 807-808, 809-810, 811-812, 813-814, 815-816, 817-818, 819-820, 821-822,  
 823-824, 825-826, 827-828, 829-830, 831-832, 833-834, 835-836, 837-838,  
 839-840, 841-842, 843-844, 845-846, 847-848, 849-850, 851-852, 853-854,  
 855-856, 857-858, 859-860, 861-862, 863-864, 865-866, 867-868, 869-870,  
 871-872, 873-874, 875-876, 877-878, 879-8

My own (1960) and a few recordings at Cape Lake, Skagituck Co., in the 1950's, and in 1964. Heard (1968), recorded at an unknown locality. Skagituck Co. I took note of a few more this summer in 1971 notes. There is fairly common at Lynden Lake and Eastland. Young in 1926, dated between 1 and Jan 28 m. recorded as more than 1 many or day.

Flatten Lake Region. Common summer resident, particularly about  
lakes. Average better summer count = 1300000 (Jan. at Flatten  
Lake 1948) = % and in 1948 on Jan 10-10: 23:15; 24:0; 27:5; 28:1;  
29:1 30:18; 41:2 August 201 3:3 4:4 5:12; 6:00 estimate 50 m  
from road down lake at 1st camp at Flatten Lake: 7:15; 9:20  
10:40 11:00 12:15; 13:5 20:2; 31:20 September 14:1; 44:1 A on  
1318 m. day at nesting at Flatten Lake in morning and early summer 1947

**Specimens:** National Museum of Canada

1981

1. Name of the person: Mr. J. K. Smith

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

Maple Creek 7 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, June 8 to July 3, 1948

Frozen Lake 2 mi. S. 2 mi. W. 1 mi. N. July 30 to Aug. 9 1961

The apparently heavier streaking of the Flotten Lake specimens is almost certainly due to their being more worn than are those from the Cooness Hills.

McLean, Lawrence. *Reverend John McLean* (Lantern Press, 1997).

*Cypress Hills Region.* This species is abundant and breeding on the plains area including Cypress Hills, a though somewhat less. In the higher parts of the Cypress Hills it was observed only once: an adult male on a broad tree-free area with cover mostly shrubby ringed on June 30. It was collected.

Macoun (1904) recorded it as common and breeding at Crane Lake in June 1894, and common also in 1895 on Frenchman River up to Cypress Hills, but not in the falls. Bent (1908) noted it as very common in 1906 north of Maple Creek, finding 2 nests on June 13. Taverner took a specimen at Golden Prairie on August 9, 1920, and in 1921 found it abundant on the south side of Cypress Lake, but did not see it on the north side of that lake and noted very few at Eastend.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Crane Lake 2 ad ♂, Apr. 25, 1894

Cypress Lake 5 ad ♂, 2 ad ♀, May 29 to 30, 1921

Maple Creek 1 ad ♂, June 3, 1921

Robert 5 miles west 5 ad ♂ 1 ad ♀, June 17, 1948

Cypress Hills 1 ad ♂, June 30, 1948

Golden Prairie 1 post-juv ♂ Aug. 9, 1920

**Alaska Longspur.** *Colinus lapponicus alascensis* Ridgway

**Cypress Hills Region.** Potter (1925) refers to the wintering of this species, the subspecies of which may be either this or *lapponicus* or both.

**Flatten Lake Region.** In 1948 this species was first noted on September 2 when 24 were noted at Flatten Lake. It was seen also on September 3 (2), 4 (10), 5 (6), 6 (5).

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Flatten Lake 2♂ 2 ♀, Sept. 2 to 4, 1948

Although the Flatten Lake specimens listed above show a most noticeable tendency toward *lapponicus*, nevertheless *lapponicus* appears to be the common migrant, in eastern Saskatchewan at least. The National Museum has 15 autumn (September and October) specimens from Regina and Indian Head. Three of these from Indian Head and 2 from Regina (September 11 to 23) though by no means typical, are closer to *alascensis*. The other 10 (September 8 to October 5) 6 from Indian Head and 4 from Regina, are referred to *lapponicus*. Todd (1941) referred 7 specimens from Last Mountain Lake and Davidson (12 miles west) to *lapponicus*.

**Chestnut-collared Longspur.** *Colinus ornatus* (Townsend)

**Cypress Hills Region.** Abundant on the plains surrounding the Cypress Hills, but not noted in the higher hills. Breeds.

Macoun (1904) said that Spence-Bathurst found it breeding in large numbers at Crane Lake in June 1894 and 3 nests with young and one with 4 fresh eggs were seen on June 12. Nests with eggs were collected there on June 8 and 9. Bent (1908) too recorded it as very common on the prairies. Taverner in 1920 found it "common practically everywhere in the open prairie country" and took a specimen at Butter Lake on August 9. In 1921 he noted it as being very common on the prairie south of Cypress Lake, but did not see it on the north side and found it almost absent from Eastend.

While driving between Swift Current and North Battleford on July 16, our northernmost observation of this species was, just south of Higgan where an adult male was observed.

**Specimens, National Museum of Canada**

Bitter Lake: 1 juv., Aug. 9, 1920

Cypress Lake: 4 ad. ♂, 1 ad. ♀, May 18 to 28, 1921

Crane Lake: 1 ad. ♂, June 1, 1924

Regoon (5 miles west): 5 ad. ♂, 2 ad. ♀, June 17, 1918

**Eastern Snow Bunting.** *Pteropterus nivalis nivalis* (Linn.)

*Cypress Hills Region.* Migrant and winter visitor. Potter (1925) mentions the occurrence of this species in December in the Eastern area and in several Christmas censuses.

*Flatten Lake Region.* C. F. Scarley informed the writer that this species frequently visits the straw stacks during winter at his home near Drumbo.

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